OF THE ASIATIC SOCI

TEN PAGES.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,400—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.


Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD
BRAND Milk

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 8 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with. | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Feb. | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 11th " | ARCADIA | 6813 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 18th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | BRITANNIA | 8525 |
| 4th Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 11th " | ARCADIA | 6813 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 18th " | ARABIA | 7923 | | |
| 25th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | OCEANA | 6810 |
| 1st April | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 8th " | ARCADIA | 6813 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 15th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 22nd " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 29th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 6th May | ARCADIA | 6813 | MOLDAVIA | 9600 |
| 12th " | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 20th " | PENINSULAR | 5294 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 27th " | ARABIA | 7923 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 31st January, 1905.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.



COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,630 | Fiaschi | 23rd Feb 1905. |
| YARRA | 4,255 | Sallier | 23rd March " |
| NERA | 5,807 | Chevalier | 20th April 1905. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,807 | Chevalier | 3rd Feb. 1905. |

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI (DIRECT.)

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Beander Abbas, Dubai Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,000 tons, on or about 7th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,800 tons, on or about 3rd February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 1st February, 1905.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN GREEK MAIL THE AUSTRIAN



LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATRIX G. | Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st March 1905. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Moscon | 4,119 | 1st Apr. 1905. |
| IMPERATRIX G. | Ghezzo | 4,194 | 1st May 1905. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Moscon | 4,119 | 1st June 1905. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| † CHINA | S. Tomanovich | 6,000 | 8th Mar. 1905 |
| AUSTRIA | R. Collemani | 7,388 | 20th Mar. 1905 |
| † KRKA | P. Cregnetto | 5,895 | 5th Apr. 1905 |
| SILESIA | L. de Stable | 5,150 | 20th " " |
| * † MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Ravevich | 4,766 | 27th " " |
| * † TRIESTE | Capt. D. Mistrorigo | 5,095 | 9th June 1905. |

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 625. Saloon Rs. 650

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | D. Mistrorigo | 5,095 | 28th Feb, 1905. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

### ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

| Steamer | Captain | Tonnage. | Date. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3089 | 9th | February. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 25th | " |
| ARABIA | G. Reid | 3598 | 14th | March. |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Haig | 6716 | 21st | " |
| OLYMPIA | C. F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5195 | 22nd | April. |
| SCINDIA | S. Abroe | 5196 | 29th | " |
| BRITANNIA | G. Garrick | 3589 | 18th | May. |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 7th | June, |

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a P. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.


## A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

### CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

| | | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOUQUETS with Rings ... | 25 in a box, | per box | 8 0 |
| VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings) | 25 " | " | 6 8 |
| ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE | 50 " | " | 10 0 |
| FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil | 25 " | " | 4 0 |
| LA SIRENE with Rings ... | 25 " | " | 3 0 |
| ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE ... ... ... | 25 " | " | 3 0 |
| QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.) | 50 " | " | 4 0 |
| PERFECTOS ... ... ... | 50 " | " | 3 8 |
| SENSITIVAS ... ... ... | 50 " | " | 3 0 |
| TRABUCOS ... ... ... | 100 " | " | 9 0 |
| REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE... | 100 " | " | 7 8 |

### TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

## McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED.

'LIGHT OF ASIA
AND
'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"
SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

### REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

### McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

## FOR ARTISTIC AND PLEASING DESIGNS

in every description of Fancy and Plain Tiles for Staircases, Fire-places, Cabinets, etc. White Glazed Tiles, French, Ceramic, Mosaic; Pavement Tiles, Italian Pavement Tiles of various designs, and Tiles of every possible description for the Beautification of Homes and Buildings pay a visit to the

ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY;
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

## FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case ... | 225 |
| Silver do. do. ... | 40 |
| Polished Gun Metal ... | 35 |

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.

### C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (bone). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES: ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

### ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

### THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort an very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Head Office.

### THE BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

Held at the
SCHOOL OF ARTS
WILL BE OPEN TO
PURDAH LADIES ONLY
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 4, 1905,
Between the hours of 3 P.M. and 6 P.M.

ADMISSION 4 ANS.

### WAR TELEGRAMS!
### WAR TELEGRAMS!!
### WAR TELEGRAMS!!!

THE LATEST WAR NEWS For Rs. 2 Per Month Sent to any Address in the Fort.

Subscriptions are now being Registered
AT THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE
121, MEADOW'S STREET.
REUTER'S OFFICE BUILDINGS.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### TOWN HALL.

RETURN VISIT

OF

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE'S

**WESTMINSTER**

GLEE AND CONCERT PARTY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 2ND,

AND

SATURDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

ABSOLUTELY FAREWELL VISIT.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, 5-30,

when Children will be admitted Re 1.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMMES

OF

GLEES, MADRIGALS,

CATCHES, PART SONGS,

AND

HUMOROUS MUSICAL SKETCHES.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

Usual Concession Soldiers in Uniform.

Concert 9-30. Carriages 11-15.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

ALL ENQUIRIES relative to GOODS in Port Trust Warehouse A which was DESTROYED by FIRE, on the 20th January, 1905, should be made at No. 4, Warehouse, Prince's Dock, SUPPORTED by the DOCUMENTS RELATING to the GOODS.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust,
Bunders and Warehouses.

2nd February, 1905.

### BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA 1905.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

PERSONS not Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce who desire to possess copies of the Report of the Proceedings of the recent Conference may Register orders for single copies in advance. The sum of Rs 2 must accompany every application and will be returned should it be found impossible to fulfil all orders which will be executed in the order in which they are received.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1905.

### NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for WASHING TROOP-BEDDING, &c, by CONTRACT at BOMBAY for one year during 1905-06 will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., Gun Fire, of MONDAY, the 13th February 1905, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 1st Dec. 1904, or apply to the undersigned.

G. H. HEWETT.
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1904.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons who have DEPOSITED or LENT MONIES to or with the FIRM of MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., are hereby required to apply on or before the 28th day of February, 1905, to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, for payment of the money due to them.

And notice is hereby given, that after the 28th day of February, 1905, NO FURTHER INTEREST will be allowed or paid upon such deposits or moneys.—Dated this 31st day of January 1905.

For and on behalf of
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
ચતરભુજ મોરારજી,
i. e, CHUTTERBHUJ MORARJI,
ભગવાનદાસ વાલજી,
i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,
લાલજી નારાણજી,
i.e. LALJEE NARANJEE,
Three Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.

### BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION of FINE and INDUSTRIAL ARTS at the Sir J. J. SCHOOL of ARTS, Bombay.

OPEN DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8-30 P.M

ADMISSION FURTHER REDUCED TO 4 ANNAS.

### NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders for the PURCHASE of EMPTY CASKS, for one year during 1905-06, will be received at Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 p.m. of 6th February, 1905.

For particulars see Bombay—"Government Gazette" of 1st December, 1904, or Apply to the Undersigned.

G. H. HEWETT,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

### BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all OWNERS, CONSIGNEES, UNDERWRITERS, and parties interested in the UNCLEARED and other GOODS ex. various steamers which were wholly or in part DESTROYED or DAMAGED on the 20th January, 1905, by the FIRE in the Port Trust Warehouse A, situated at the Victoria Dock, Bombay, or which were saved from the fire that a complete list showing by Marks and Names of Importing steamers all the goods held in the Warehouse immediately previous to the fire and as near as accurately as possible which of them were destroyed, damaged or salved, is now ready and available for inspection at No. 4 Warehouse, Prince's Dock.

Documents should be presented within 7 days from this date for clearance of all the goods damaged or salved from the Warehouse and Insurance Companies and others interested should arrange to remove without delay all goods damaged or salved and the fire debris left from packages damaged or destroyed.

Should clearing documents not be presented within 7 days from this date and should removal within the said time not be effected in terms of this notice, the Trustees will take such action as they may be advised for clearing or otherwise disposing of the salved and damaged goods at the risk of the Owners, Consignees, Underwriters, or parties concerned.

By Order of the Trustees,
A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager,
Port Trust Bunders and Dock Warehouses.

Port Trust Offices, Prince's & Victoria Docks, Bombay 30th January, 1905.

### WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by all line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, or Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions as Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES

OF THE

EMPIRE BIOSCOPE.

Do not neglect to see this

MOST AMUSING AND ENTERTAINING PERFORMANCE.

TO-DAY, at 5-30,

AND

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, at 9-30.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8.
Unreserved Rs. 1 and Annas 8 and 4.
Children Half Price to 1st and 2nd seats.
Soldiers in uniform Half Price to Re. 1 seats.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s

### NOTICE.

CLOSING OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL YARD AT TRINCOMALEE.

IMPORTANT LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

BY ORDER OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned Naval Victualling, Medical and Works Department Stores WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at His Majesty's Naval Yard, Trincomalee, on MONDAY, 27th February next, and following days, commencing at 11 o'clock a.m., viz:—

Large and valuable stocks of Timber and Timber materials comprising—Teak, fir and oak Dantzic elm, English and Canada, mahogany, pine, New Zealand, deals spruce and deck, spars Oregon and Norway hand masts, lignum vitæ, etc, etc, etc.

Powerful yard Steam Launch 52½ feet long, 40 h. p. in perfect working order.

Water tank to carry 15 tons fitted with Lift and Force Pump.

Lighter built of teak to carry 20 tons.

BOATS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gig | 21 feet | 1 No. | With necessary fittings. |
| " | 23 " | 1 " | |
| " | 27 " | 1 " | |
| " | 28 " | 1 " | |
| Skiff | 18 " | 1 " | |

Countermining Launch (new) 42 feet 1 No.
Countermining Launch (old but 1 No. newly sheathed.)
Cutter harbour service, 30 feet, 1 No.

FIRE ENGINES.

(In working order.)

1 Valiant steam by Merryweather.
2 Manuals.
Machine pile driving.
Set of boring tools,
Lathe, turning and screw cutting.
Weighing Machines.
Steel yards.
Spong's Patent Fire Extinguishers 10 No.
Timber waggons.
Hospital ambulance carriage.
Yard carts, Trolleys, wheel-barrows, etc.
Anchors with locks, 17 No. ranging from 18 to 80 cwt.
Chain cable, over 700 fms ranging from 1" to 2 1/8," together with gear, such as shackles, etc.

GUN MOUNTINGS.

4 Vavasseur, 2 No.
6 pdr Frame Stand, 1 No.
Tubes, brass, for Boilers,
Oil, cocoanut, 5,500 galls.
Oil, gingelly, 2,600 galls.
Lamps and Lanterns.
Cotton in bale.
Tar.
Pitch.
Cement.
Tallow,
Iron casks.
Grapnels
Torpedo poles and gear.
Old cordage.
Old flags and bunting.
Old Tents.
Zinc slabs.
Old leather and Canvas hoses.
Pit saws.
Miscellaneous tools, &c,
Old coal, sacks and shovels.
Winches, portable large, 3 No.
Old iron.
Old metal.

Residential and Office Furniture of all kinds, including beds, bedding, almirahs, tables chairs, lounges, book-cases, clocks, cutlery, table-linen, glass, crockery, cooking utensils, desks, knee-hole tables, copying presses, stools, etc etc.

Storehouse plant, comprising cupboards, tables, racks, etc,

Provisions, etc, including quantities of salt pork, salt beef, preserved beef, preserved potato, cocaine, ox-tail soup, chicken broth soup and bouilli, port wine, tobacco, oatmeal chocolate, pumps, funnels and measures copper, seamen's razors, etc., etc.

And also a quantity of Hospital Furniture, miscellaneous drugs and medical stores.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Conditions of sale will be as follows:—

Twenty-five per cent. to be deposited on the lots being knocked down. The balance to be paid and lots removed within nine days of date of sale without fail otherwise purchasers will be liable to loss of sums deposited. The stores can be viewed on the mornings of 24th and 25th February, and also on the morning of the sale.

M. W. MILLETT,
Naval Store Officer,
and Officer in charge of the Naval Yard.
H. M. Naval Yard, Trincomalee, 23rd January, 1905.

### THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

OF

THE 20TH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

FURTHER GRAND REDUCTION OF RATES.

REVISED FINAL

**PROGRAMME.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st January and the 1st February | | |
| N.B.—On these three days arrangements are being made with large employers of labour for sending their hands in bodies. But others that choose will be admitted at the same rate, viz., 2 annas | 2 | " |
| Thursday, and Friday, the 2nd and 3rd February | " | 4 " |
| Saturday, and Sunday, the 4th and 5th February | " | 8 " |

CHILDREN—AT HALF RATES AS USUAL.

SPECIAL PURDAH LADIES' DAY—Not on Wednesday, the 25th January as previously notified but on Thursday morning at 9 a. m, as usual.

TIME—The Exhibition will be OPEN from 3 p. m. to 11 p.m up till the 31st January as usual. But from the 1st February the Exhibition Courts will be closed at 9 p. m, The Chute and all the Amusements however will remain open till 11 p.m.

The CLOSING CEREMONY—The EXHIBITION will be CLOSED to the Public from MONDAY the 6th February on which day the CLOSING CEREMONY will be performed and the Awards announced and Medals given.

VITHALDAS DAMODER THACKERSEY,
Chairman.

### MOST POPULAR

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

FOR

EVERY FORM OF WEAKNESS.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it it were quite new. MRS. L. ALEXIPA, Girgaum Bombay."

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

SILVERLIGHT OIL.—A New Brand of Illuminating Oil of highest quality. All those who do not find Russian oil good enough for their requirements should give "Silver-light" a trial. Price Rs. 5-12-0 per case. Imported by ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co, Ld.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

IZODS CORSETS Rs. 3, Thompson True fit. 1-1 K. K. 1-12 1,500 Longcloth 7-14, Provision at lowest. CALL AT LOVELY BORI, 15. Sitaram Building.

THE PANORAMIC VIEW of the International Industrious Art Exhibition. Price Rs. 5 can be had at the PHOTO STUDIO, SCHOOL of Arts Compound, Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WANTED LADY STENOGRAPHER, must know Shorthand and be able to use the "Remington Keyboard". Apply to Box "No. 1933 F" Advt Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1334 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects, Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1905.—Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains in brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B. & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule &c. Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-0-9 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bom[illegible]

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly to [illegible] Rs. 8 to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

WILL FOLIOS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the "SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources, to be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

### MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are

PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable to wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are specially RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS. CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS

117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

DIABETES of any STAGE and STANDING will be cured by our specific. S. SUBBA RAO Esq., Bombay, writes:—"Having seen an Advertisement in the "Bombay Gazette," I tried your specific for DIABETES. By God's blessing and your medicine, I am perfection cured."

Price Rs. 3. For details I account of TREATMENT and TESTIMONIALS please address

J. C. MOOKERJEE & Co.,
THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS, RANGHA
(BENGAL).

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

### CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| POMMERY AND GRENO. | Rheims. |
| WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co. | Jerez. |
| HEIDSIECK & Co. | Rheims. |
| CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON. | Leith. |
| PERRIER JOUET & Co. | Epernay. |
| PAGE AND SANDEMAN. | London. |
| POL ROGER & Co. | Rheims. |
| BOLLINGER. | Ay. |
| GIESLER & Co. | Aviss. |
| JAMES HAWKER & Co. | Plymouth. |
| JUSTERINI & BROOKS. | London. |
| COCKBURN & CAMPBELL. | Edinburgh. |
| NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS. | Bordeaux. |
| J. SACCONE, Ld. | Gibraltar. |
| COSSART, GORDON & Co. | Madeira. |
| A. DE LUZE ET FILS. | Bordeaux. |
| BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co. | Oporto. |
| COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co. | Oporto. |
| WARRE & Co. | Oporto. |
| VAN-ZELLERS & Co. | Oporto. |
| WOODHOUSE & Co. | Marsala. |
| LEACOCK & Co. | Madeira. |
| AYALA & Co. | Ay. |
| KIDD & SHADBOLT. | London. |
| P. J. VALCKENBERG. | Worms. |
| C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR. | Côte d'Or |
| ACKERMANN—LAURANCE. | Saumur. |
| ANDREW ROWAN. | Melbourne. |
| AUSTRALIAN WINE Co. | Melbourne. |
| JOS. DIETZL, | Budapesth. |
| R. SCHLUMBERGER. | Vosiau. |
| JAMES CATHCART & Co. | Leith. |
| CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co. | Leith. |
| JOHN CRABBIE & Co. | Leith. |
| SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co. | London. |
| J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co. | London. |
| RUTHERFORD & BROWNE. | London. |
| JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld. | Dublin. |
| WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP. | Aberdeen. |
| STEWART STEWART & Co. | London. |
| MACKENZIE BROS. | Rosshire. |
| NOILLY PRAT & CIE. | Marseilles. |
| COATES & Co. | Plymouth. |
| MARTELL & Co. | Cognac. |
| E. CUSENIER & CIE. | Marseilles |
| P. B. BURGOYNE & Co. | London. |
| PETER F. HEERING. | Copenhagen |

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

### BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India:—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle:—

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Grain, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

## INSURANCES.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES

EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903..... £ 16,508,900

Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

### THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

### GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848.

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE, APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH FAMILY PROVISION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.

EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000.

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFE ANNUITY of ... ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS' CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

### WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

### NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Re. 2 per inch.) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charge Re. 1.

### FOR SALE.

A BRAND new English Square LANDAU, specially built to order by Messrs. SILK and SONS, of London. Also some Second-hand CARRIAGES. On view at the FORT COACH FACTORY'S STALL at the Exhibition.

### FOR SALE

To BAND PRESIDENTS or BANDMASTERS.

THE following INSTRUMENTS are FOR SALE:—

2 BASSOONS (Ebonite) by Boosey.
1 EUPHONIUM by Hawkes.
1 PAIR KETTLE DRUMS Hawkes Patent Tuning System.
1 GLOCKEN SPIEL (Piano Action) Hawkes.

All in very good condition and nearly new. For all information as to price or offers for above.

Apply to

THE DIRECTOR,
H. E. the Governor's Band,
Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay.

### CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE

PROFESSOR GIASONE ORFEO, SOLO MANDOLINIST and PROFESSOR of PIANO (Late Tutor to the family of H. H. the Khedive of Egypt,) Performer at Concerts in London, Italy, France, &c., is open to engagements for teaching the Mandoline or Piano. Will also give special lessons in Italian. Apply to Prof. GIASONE ORFEO, Nausari Buildings (4th floor), Hornby Road.

### PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

### CHEAP PERFUMERY STORES.

A SPLENDID opportunity for Ladies and Gentlemen. Our stock of perfumery will be sold VERY CHEAP to make room for a fresh Consignment expected shortly. A large fresh and varied stock of Soaps, Toilet Requisits, Eau-de-Cologne of well-known Manufacturers such as Pierre Leubin, Colgate, Atkinson, &c., &c., is always available

MANECKJI SORABJI PATEL,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

### E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS

OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

### BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Tuticorin, |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Zanzibar, |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Mombassa, |
| Karrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Nairobi, |
| Steamer Point, | Aden, | Kandy, | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe India China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 70,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| LONDON. | HONGKONG. | SHANGHAI. |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| YOKOHAMA. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS GRAM, Acting Agent,
1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial support from the
Government of India
on 07 July, 2017

# WOUNDS AND SORES.

## HARVEY'S RED LOTION.

(HARVEY'S WATTS' RED LOTION).

FOR CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ABRASIONS, BROKEN KNEES, &c.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is a perfect Healing Wash, comprising all the properties necessary for the healthy and rapid repair of injured tissues, and being absolutely non-poisonous and harmless, no danger need be feared in applying it to wounds, no matter how severe, in any animal or bird.

HARVEY'S RED LOTION is attended with success in the treatment of Grease, Cracked Heels, Sallenders, Thrush, Speedy Cuts, Harness Chafes, and Brushing Marks; Hacks or Sores on the Teats of Milch Cows, and Wounds and Abrasions of all kinds, of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, and all animals. Per Bottle Rs. 1-14.

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, & KIRKEE.

## A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE

ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)

FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.

PURE WINE VINEGAR.

SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.

MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE, OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.

OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)

DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.

WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.

BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."

PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

## DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

## THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

### ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. | | | | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in | | | Age next Birthday |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 1 | 49 4 | 36 14 | 30 15 | 64 6 | 47 8 | 37 13 | 21 |
| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 3 | 65 1 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 15 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 13 | 49 4 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 59 15 | 45 4 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 3 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 8 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 8 | 68 4 | 52 5 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 13 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 3 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | [illegible] 8 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 2 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.

60, TAMARIND LANE.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Beethoven, 2412 tons, Captain J Harden sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The steamer Dumbarton, 2239 tons, Captain P Rettie, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, 2499 tons, Captain W N Oliver, will sail to-day for Havre and London, with a general cargo.

The steamer Adate, 2145 tons, Captain J A Brodie will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and Mrs Brodie, as a passenger.

The steamer Springwell, 1943 tons Captain J Chisholm which had put back owing to her machinery being damaged, she proceeded to Hull yesterday after making good the damage.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1259 tons, Captain A E G Tipper, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bushire 18th January via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr B V Harcour, Mrs Ocaman, 14 of threatical troupe and 6 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced very heavy easterly gale with high sea in the Persian Gulf and strong wind and moderate sea on the Kathiawar Coast.

ARRIVAL.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Goalpara s ......... | Tipper ......... | Bushire, Jan 18 |

DEPARTURES.

| Feb. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ehrenfels s ......... | Strufing ......... | Hamburg via Karachi |
| | Beethoven s ......... | Harden ......... | Dunkirk |
| | Springwell s ......... | Chisholm ......... | Hull |
| | Imperator s ......... | Mosca ......... | Trieste |

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday.
Steamer Adate Brodie for Kobe.
" Dumbarton Rettie for Kobe.
" Clan Leslie Oliver for Havre and London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Kasara for Calcutta, &c.
" Nera for Australia, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 30 | Nizam ......... | Bombay |
| 30 | Matiana ......... | Calcutta |

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorkha left Aden on the 30th ultimo.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 1.

The P and O Company's steamer Pekin Extra from Bombay arrived here this morning.

The Homeward Bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Bebic from Bombay arrived at Aden on the 31st ultimo at 11 a. m.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, February 2, 1905.

1 The Corps will hold the camp of instructions at Santa Cruz from Friday the 3rd instant. Members are requested to get out their beddings &c, on that date. Dinner will be provided in camp on Friday for all those who attend.

Members travelling to camp Santa Cruz on Friday will pay their own fares which will be refunded to them in Camp.

2. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday next, the 4th instant at 4 30 p. m (Bombay Time)

Dress.—Drill Order, Bandoliers and putties to be worn.

A suitable train leaves Colaba at 2-50 p.m. (Bombay Time) and Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahalaxmi Stations.

Members travelling from other stations or on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Dinner will be provided in Camp about 7-30 p. m. for members of "A," "C," "D," "E" and "F" Companies who attend this parade.

Cadets must attend this parade and will return by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 7-42 p. m. (Bombay Time).

Members of Adult Companies can return by trains at 7-42 p. m. or 10 30 p. m. (both Bombay Time) but if they intend to remain in Camp must bring their bedding.

3 The Annual Inspection will take place at 4 p m on Saturday the 11th instant, and all members must arrange to be present at that time.

No member can be absent from the inspection unless special leave has been obtained.

4 Candidates for Proficiency Certificates will parade at 5-30 a m on Wednesday the 8th instant at Camp, Santa Cruz.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

5 Trains—The railway authorities have notified that they have reserved accommodation by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 10-10 a m (Railway Time) and by the train leaving Colaba at 5-45 p m (Railway Time) daily.

Volunteers must travel by these trains only, so as to prevent inconvenience to the ordinary passenger traffic special accommodation will be found in "front" of the Down Train and in "rear" of the Up Train.

6. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class-firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their sections out to the Range so that their sections may complete their class-firing as soon as possible.

7. It is notified for information that the Head-Quarters Office, Carnac Road will be temporarily closed from Friday the 3rd instant, and will open at Camp, Santa Cruz, where all communications should be addressed up to the 12th instant.

8. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—

No 5911 Vol H Vardon and No 5912 Vol V Vardon.

9. Match IX, Cadets will be competed for on the 16th February 1905.

10. Members of "E" Coy will parade at the Queen's Statue on Friday next, the 3rd instant at 6 p.m. and ride into Camp.

Dress—Marching Order, haversacks and water bottles to be carried.

Members may make their own arrangements to send out their beddings &c or have same labelled and sent to Church Gate Station by 5 p.m. where there will be an orderly to take over charge of all baggage belonging to members of "E" Coy.

Members of "E" Coy will parade at 4-30 p.m. in Camp on Saturday next the 4th instant for a ride out returning the following morning Sunday the 5th instant.

Before proceeding into Camp the Company will ride straight on to the Rifle Range at Santa Cruz where a shooting competition will be held.

Prizes will be awarded for the best scores a Reports on the Route Traversed.

Dress—Marching Order, haversacks and water bottles to be carried.

Members who have not haversacks or water bottles may be obtain same on applying to Cr Sergt Soundy.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 2, 1905.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—

No 1 Company at 6-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound Proficiency Class.

No 2 Company at 5-30 p.m.—Parade at Prince's Dock Gate and proceed to Cross Island for 8" B L Gun Drill.

2. The Corps will parade at the B V A Club on Saturday next 4th inst at 4 p. m. and proceed to Colaba North Fort to commence the Annual Gun Target Practice. Members who cannot parade at the Club may proceed direct to Colaba.

Dress—Khaki puttees not to be worn.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.


WONDERFULLY EFFECTIVE NEW REMEDIES.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC The great Nerve Invigorator, Rs 2 per bottle.

Dr FERDINAND'S PULMONIA
The best and safest medicine ever known for coughs, colds and all affections of the chest and lungs, Rs 1-8 per bottle.

St LUKE'S MIRACULOUS EMBROCATION
The great Remedy for pain, Re 1 per bottle.

ACORIDINE The Infallable indigestion cure, Rs 1-4 per bottle.

FEBRILINE
The reliable remedy for all kinds of Fevers, Re 1 per 6 oz bottle.

GILL'S BLOOD DEPURATIVE
A powerful remedy for removing from the blood those humours which disturb and vitiate the system, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

BEYNON & CO.,

CHEMISTS, WINE MERCHANTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, &c., &c.,

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 31.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent, Consols ......... £88 13-16 = + 1-8
3 do, Rentes ......... £98 3-4 = + 1-4
3 1-2 do, Indian Sterling Loan ......... £106 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ......... £65 7-8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ......... 27 15-16 = — 1-8
2 months hence ......... 27 5-8 = — 1-16
Spot in New York ......... 60 3-4 = — 1-4

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ......... 25·13 = unchanged
Berlin ......... 20·47 1-2 = + 1
New York Demand ......... 4·87 7-8 = + 1-8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ......... 3 per cent = unchange
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 " " " " 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ......... 2 7-8 per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ......... 3 1-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ......... 3 1-4 per cent = + 3-4
7 day market loans ......... 2 5-8 per cent = + 1-4

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £1,000,000.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 17 5-8 D.-J., sellers steady

WHEAT—
White Karachi 29 5-8 D.-J., sellers } quiet
Red Karachi 29 1-4 J.-F. sellers }

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 32 3-4 J.-F. sellers quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 9-16

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Albion, T R Thompson and Wensleydale.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet East Indian quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 3·78 plus 1. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 5-8. Sold on speculation and for Export, 2,000. Imports 14,000. Futures closed steady.

| Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-April | April-May |
|---|---|---|
| 3·66 | 3·71 | 3·75 |
| 1—3 | —3 | —3 |
| May-June | June-July | July-Aug. |
| 3·75 | 3·81 | 3·83 |
| —3 | —3 | —3 |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sep.-Oct. | |
| 3·85 | 3·86 | |
| —3 | —3 | |

Receipts at U S Ports ......... 41,000
Do. last year ......... 34,000
Exports to Great Britain ......... 11,000
Do. do Continent ......... 16,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ......... 7·25 + 15
Futures, month of March ......... 6·91 + 10
Do. do. July ......... 7·09 + 12

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ......... 6 15-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of April ......... 6·85 + 12
Do. do. July ......... 6·97 + 11
Tone at close ......... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 31st January, 1905:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 21,007 | bales. |
| Wheat | 23,076 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 9,805 | " |
| Rape, Mal and Mustard | 5,787 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 23,350 | " |
| Poppyseed | 1,665 | " |
| Groundnuts | 2,712 | " |
| Castorseed | 2,421 | " |
| Rice | 7,393 | " |
| [illegible] | 2,488 | " |
| Cottonseed | 27,052 | " |
| Mowraseed | [illegible] | " |
| Gram | 989 | " |
| Jowar | 14,028 | " |
| Maize | 894 | " |

BOMBAY, FEB. 1.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank T. T. | | | | 1s. 4 1-32d |
| Bank Demand | | | | 1s. 4 1-16d |
| Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. | | | | 1s. 4 1-4d. |
| Do 6 | do | do | | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| French Francs 3 | do | do | ...... | 170 1-2 |
| Marks 3 | do | do | ...... | 138 3-4 |
| Hongkong 30 | Days' Sight | | ...... | 138 |
| Shanghai 30 | do | do | ...... | 196 |
| Japan 30 | do | do | ...... | 148 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm.
Cash ......... 98-5
1st Settlement 1st March ......... 98-5

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November 6 do
Bank of Madras do 24th January 6 do

SEEDS—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone firm. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready | 5 | 11 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone firm. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| Castorseed—Tone firm. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 8 | 1-2 | |

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.
Howree Khandeish ......... Rs. 41
15 per cent Mixed ......... " 40
25 per cent. " ... " 39
50 per cent. " ... " 37 1-2
Black Kutnee " ... " 34-35

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— steady.
Estimated sales ......... bales 8,000
Imports ......... do. 20,000

| Feb.-Mch. | Mch.-Apl. | Apl.-May |
|---|---|---|
| 3·70 | 3·75 | 3·79 |
| +4 | +4 | +4 |
| May-June | June-July | July-Aug. |
| 3·82 | 3·85 | 3·87 |
| +4 | +4 | +4 |
| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. |
| 3·89 | 3·90 | 3·92 |
| +4 | +4 | +4 |

COTTON.—The local market is steady and with some enquiry from Mills, and from the bazaar to cover previous sales, a moderate business was reported at Colaba. Prices are about Rs. 3 higher and in Broach suttas have advanced Rs. 5 since yesterday.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) | ... | 161 150 | ... | Ready |
| Bengals (H.G.) (Ry. terms) | ... | 156 146 | ... | Feb-March |
| Oomrawatee (descpts) (M.-G.) | | 164 158 | ... | do |
| Khandeish | do. | ... 156 150 | | do |
| Jalgaon | do | ... 158 152 | | do |
| Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. do. } Akola do. do. do. } | | 166 160 | ... | do |
| Oomra, good staple (M.G.) | ... | 174 168 | ... | do |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G) | | 167 161 | ... | do |
| Nagpore and Kampti | do | 169 163 | ... | do |
| Broach (M.-G.) | ... | 190 185 | ... | Feb. |
| Do, do | ... | 195 ... 192 | | March |
| Dharwar (S.-G) | ... | ... ... 180 | | 25 May |
| Westerns | ... | ... ... 170 | | do do |
| Bengal (M.-G.) | ... | 163 153 | ... | Ready |
| Do, do. | ... | 158 148 | ... | Feb-Mar. |
| Sind-Punjab | ... | 162 152 | ... | Ready |
| Do. | ... | 157 147 | ... | Feb-March |

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 31

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ......... quiet
Surats ......... quiet
Good Bhownuggar ......... 
The Manchester Market has been ......... steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols ......... 88 13-16
3 per cent Rentes ......... 98 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan ......... 106 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers ......... 65 7-8
Bar Silver ......... 27 15-16

The sum of about £1,000,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY CROSS UMARKHADI.

Festival of the Purification.

7-30 a. m.—Solemn Eucharist.
Sermon by Rev C. H. W. Hatchell.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATAL—January 26, at Kurnool, the wife of Capt P Atal, I M S, of a son.

GUNNING—January 25th, at Nowshera, the wife of Captain O G Guning, 35th Sikhs, of a daughter.

MACPHERSON January 27, at Gujranwala, the wife of C A Macpherson, Punjab Police, of a son.

DEATH.

FRASER—January 2, at Coimbatore, Nevil Keith, the infant son of William and Eva Fraser, 4 months and 3 days old.


PURE BLOOD.

KEMP'S "CLOVERINE."

RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurities such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Screfula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.


## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 5h. 54m. High water, 10-8m. 11-7a. Low water, 4-32m., 4-1a.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
First Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
The Empire Bioscope, Novelty Theatre, 5-30 p.m.
The Westminster Glee Singers, Town Hall.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m., to 8-30 p.m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, Oval, 3 to 9 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 10 o'clock.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-30 o'clock this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, Hongkong and Japan per R. I. M. S. Clive will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-day.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Three Giant Tortoises (Testudo elephantina) have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection by His Excellency Rear-Admiral George L. Atkinson-Willis.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held this evening at 5-30 in the Hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's Munshi will be in attendance.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT'S LECTURES.—Mrs. Besant will lecture at the Novelty Theatre to-morrow at 6 p. m., on Saturday at 5-30 p.m., and on Sunday at 9 a. m., on "Proofs of the Existence of the Soul," "Reincarnation" and "The Unification of India," respectively. Admission will be by fees.

ALLEGED MATRICIDE.—Dhondoo Daji, a Hindu, who, it was alleged, murdered his mother in a jungle at Sungameshwar in the Ratnagiri District some months ago and attempted to commit suicide, was yesterday ordered by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup to be handed over to the Ratnagiri Police to be placed before the Magistrate there for trial.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH, NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A Lecture will be given by the Rev. Mr. Crichton on "Scottish Ballads" illustrated by songs to-day at 5 p. m. at the residence of Lady Jehangir, Readymoney House, Nepean Sea Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring lady friends.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Nolan brought on remand and again charged Mahadu Ramji, a Hindu, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with attempting to murder his wife Luximee by cutting her throat with a knife and with attempting to commit suicide. The circumstances under which the accused committed the deed on the night of the 17th January have been published. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence, committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant this evening during dinner hours:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | The Kharki Carabineer | T Bennet |
| Overture | In Italianschen Style | Schubert |
| Valse | For old Times Sake | E Allan |
| Selection | Strolling round the town | C Godfrey |
| Dance | Veleta | A Morris |
| Poka | Dragoons! | Fahrbach |
| Valse | Chinese Lantern | A Morelle |
| Galop | Odeans Frudren | C Lataren |

ASSAULT ON A DYER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ludha Ismail, a dyer, having his shop in Gogari Moholla, charged Issa Abas, Cassum Yakoob, Oomer Jacob, and Allarakhia Cassum, also dyers, with assault. The evidence showed that about 9 o'clock on the night of the 19th ultimo the first accused accosted complainant near his room and demanded Rs. 20 from him for liquor. Having been refused, Issa with the other three accused rushed on complainant and assaulted him with their fists. His Worship, in convicting all the accused, remarked that he would have sent them all to jail had the assault been a little more severe. The first accused was sentenced to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, while the other three were each ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10, plus one rupee each towards the expenses, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for fifteen days each.

WHILE PLAYING AT MARBLES.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rameshwar Matadvi, a police ramosee, was charged by Inspector Jebb with wrongfully confining one Luximon Megji, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, 4th Presidency Magistrate. The evidence showed that the complainant with others was playing marbles on Tuesday afternoon, when the accused arrested him, charged him with gambling and locked him up in a chowkey for some time. The accused stated that he was informed by a man that the accused had been gambling with others. He arrested the complainant and the others ran away. The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that the accused was not justified in arresting the complainant, who was playing at marbles with some other boys. There was no gambling going on and the accused failed to call his informants as witnesses. The accused ought to have ascertained the fact before arresting an innocent man. He was fined Rs. 25.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Lt-Col. S. T. Sarjant and officers the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

1st Part.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | On the Road | House |
| Overture | Poet and Peasant | Suppe |
| Selection | Bohemian Girl | Balfe |
| Serenata | Love in Idleness | Macbeth |
| Selection | A Country Girl | Monckton |
| American Sketch | By the Swanee River | Middleton |

2nd Part

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Pro Patria | F Clark |
| Overture | Banditen Streiche | Suppe |
| Phantom Brigade | A Dream Picture | Middleton |
| Reminiscences of | All Nations | Godfrey |
| Lancers | The Duke of Fife | Wood |
| Intermezzo | Anona | Grey |
| Valse | Estudiantina | Waldteufel |

DEATH OF DR. GULAM SARWAR.—We announce with regret the untimely death of Dr. Gulam Sarwar, which occurred of heart-disease at his residence in Undria Street. The deceased was the Chief Veterinary Inspector of the Bombay Municipality for 21 years. He was among the foremost in all educational and social movements for the amelioration of the condition of the Mahomedans. He was the President of the Literary Society of Bombay and of the Anjuman-i-Hafiz-ul-Islam. He did good service on the late Hajjaj Committee. It was only about a month ago that, in order to better the attendance at the Municipal Primary School at 2nd Nagpada, he started at his own expense a class for the teaching of the "Koran," which would act as a feeder to the School. Great success has attended this attempt, as in a few days this "Koran" class has been able to attract about 50 children, who, after having learnt the reading of "Koran," will soon swell the attendance at the 2nd Nagpada School. He displayed so much interest in public affairs that in a petition the house owners and residents of the 2nd Nagpada district had requested Government to appoint him as the Justice of the Peace. His loss is therefore keenly felt by the residents of the 2nd Nagpada. He leaves a widow and 3 sons.

REVIVING A DEAD MAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Aldridge charged Syed Abdul Rehiman Syed Abdulla, a Mahomedan, and John Doming, a Christian, with cheating a Christian woman named Janabai in respect of Rs. 25 in cash. Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended the second accused. The evidence showed that the complainant lost her son about a month ago and amongst those who went to pay her a visit of condolence were the two accused. The first accused while consoling the woman, told her that her son was lying half alive in the graveyard and that he could revive him if he was paid Rs. 100 for his trouble and expenses. The woman expressed her inability to pay that amount and after some haggling it was agreed that the accused should receive Rs. 25 for the job. The complainant raised the amount by pledging her ornaments and gave it to the first accused. The latter received the money and promised to call again at midnight to accompany her at the graveyard. He, however, did not turn up at the appointed time and on a search being made it was ascertained that he had disappeared. A report was made to the police and the man was arrested on Monday. He made a statement implicating the second accused, who was also arrested. The first accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, with the alternative to suffer a further term of one month's imprisonment with hard labour. The fine, if paid, was ordered to be awarded to the complainant as compensation. The second accused was discharged.

## BOMBAY RACES.

FINAL ENTRIES CLOSED ON TUESDAY JANUARY 31.

FIRST DAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

The Exeter Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.
1st Entries 24
2nd Entries 3

28 Mr E J Marshall's ch aus g Chillagoe by wire
30 Mr J A Manning's ch aus g Loyal by Loyalty—Connection 5 years

The Importers Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
1st Entries 14
2nd Entries nil

15 Mr P F Fescher's ch aus g Nevermore by Sumarreh—Gondolier aged

The Gaye Cup—Distance 5 furlongs.
1st Entries 18
2nd Entries 1

20 Messrs K M Kachar and K S Ranjitsinghjee's ch aus m Florrie by Nobleman—Edna 14 1 1/2
21 Mr P B Avasia's br aus g Chippy Norton 14 1 3/4

The Dealer's Plate—Distance 1 mile.
1st Entries 15
2nd Entries nil

17 Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II 13 2

The New Plate—Distance 1/2 mile.
1st Entries 21
2nd Entries nil

22 Mr Fatteh Alla Essack's g a h Girjistan 13-3
23 Mr Alavi Athman's b a h Shirgat 13 3

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

The Grand Western Handicap—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
1st Entries 23
2nd Entries 4

28 Mr P F Fischer's b aus g Jem Gosper by Beaucham—Coral 5 years
29 Mr J A Manning's ch aus g Loyal

The Importer's Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 24
2nd Entries 3

28 Mr E J Marshall's ch e g Gaily Slave by wire
29 E C Ramshaw's br aus m Segnorena 14 1 3/4 5 years
30 Mr Curmer's b aus g Rose

The Produce Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.
1st Entries 4
2nd Entries 2

7 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br cb m Luckpenny

The Bombay Derby—Distance 1 mile and 4 furlongs.
1st Entries 14
2nd Entries 2

17 Mr Symond's b a m Jacona 13 3 1/4 by wire.

The Imperial Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 12
2nd Entries nil

13 Messrs Rowan and Taylor's b aus m Blackthorn by Tranby—Austrian Briar 14 0 1/4
14 Messrs Rowan and Taylor's ch aus m Lucretia by Jet D'Eau—Lady Tim 14 1

The Melton Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 37
2nd Entries 1

39 Mr Fatteh Alla Essack's g a h Gorjistan 13 3
40 Mr Alave Athman's b a h Shirgat 13 2

THIRD DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20

The Mansfield Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 26
2nd Entries nil

27 Messrs K M Khachar and K S Ranjitsinhjee's ch aus m Florrie 14 1 1/2 5 years
28 Mr E J Marshall's ch aus g Chillagoe by wire
29 Mr P F Fischer's ch aus g Nevermore aged

The Colaba Plate—Distance 1 mile 2 furlongs.
1st Entries 21
2nd Entries 5

27 Mr E J Marshall's ch e g Galley Slave by wire
28 Mr P F Fischer's b aus g Jim Gosper
29 Mr J A Manning's ch aus g Loyal

The Stud Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.
1st Entries 4
2nd Entries 2

7 H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br cb m Luckpenny
5 Mr J D Scott's br cb h Saloon by wire

The Stewards Purse—Distance 7 furlongs.
1st Entries 17
2nd Entries nil

18 Messrs K M Khachar and K S Ranjitsinhjee's ch aus m Florrie 14 1 1/2
19 Mr P B Avasia's g aus g Bestman 11 14 1 3/4

The Town Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.
1st Entries 25
2nd Entries nil

26 Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II 13-2

BOMBAY SEVENTH EXTRA MEETING,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

HANDICAPS.

The Grant Road Plate—6 furlongs—Bay Middleton 10-5, Arabistan 9 8, False Start 9 5, Achilles 9 3, Hermit 8 12, Shiboob 8 10, Grey Fox 8 6, Little Joker 8 2, Young Kohinoor 8 1, Tigris 8 0, Nalnave 8 0, Moorsed 7 12, Yerba 7 11, Vasco 7 10, Sabeg 7 10, Kour Sahib 7 9, Delerjung 7 9, Zurriff 7 7, Bandit II 7 6, Huddol 7 6, Turn of Luck 7 5, Dispute 7 4, Panala II 7-0, Malabar 6-10, Saizar 6-4, Nippon 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The February Plate—1 mile—Tubal Cain 10 7, Applause 9 8, Nat Gould 9 3, Dumbell 8 8, Firecracker 8 6, Kingston 8 3, Jim Gosper 8 2, Plaset 8 1, Hillsborough 7 11, Day Dream 7 8, Nevermore 7 3, Hyacinth 6 9, Rosal 6 8, Fasso 6 6, Jubilant 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 1 February.

DHARIWAL BLANKETS,
HORSE, BED AND ARMY
DHARIWAL SUITINGS,
FLANNEL, WORSTED
and PUTTOO.
DHARIWAL COSTUME CLOTHS.
BROADCLOTHS,
CASHMERE and SERGE.
DHARIWAL
SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
ALL NECESSARIES
ARE THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS!
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

PHONO RECORDS.
NEW STOCK JUST IN.
DISC RECORDS.
NEW SELECTION EVERY MAIL.
MANDOLINES.
FINEST SELECTION IN INDIA.
GUITARS.
GUARANTEED SPANISH MAKE.
VIOLINS.
MODELS OF THE FAMOUS MASTERS.
FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DE DION BOUTON MOTOR CARS.
AS SOLE OWNERS of the agency rights of Messrs. DE DION BOUTON & CIE., OF PUTEAUX we have APPOINTED the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY of Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, our SOLE REPRESENTATIVES as per agreement.
Any other Firms in the Districts allotted to the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY advertising DE DION BOUTON CARS DO NOT OBTAIN same direct from the Manufacturers or us, but through INDIRECT SOURCES, and are not authorized Representatives.
The public would be well advised to satisfy themselves before purchasing a DE DION CAR that a TRIANGULAR LICENSE PLATE, issued by the owners of the English and Colonial patents of the DE DION BOUTON and CIE., is attached to same, without which considerable trouble in regard to infringement, the obtaining of spare parts and useful information in respect of the Car is likely to be experienced.
DE DION BOUTON, LTD.,
10, Great Marlborough Street,
LONDON, W.
Sole owners [of agency rights from Messrs. DE DION BOUTON and CIE., Puteaux for the United Kingdom, India and the Colonies.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

FOR
CAFE NOIR
There is no better Coffee than the
"STAR OF INDIA"
PURE COFFEE
as supplied to H. E.
The VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL and H. E.
The GOVERNOR of Madras.
FIRST QUALITY
RED LABEL
Per One Pound Tin Re. 1.
SPENCER & Co., LD.,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,600,000
ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.
ESTABLISHED 1882.
PROPRIETOR: J. CONNELL.
OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.
Try our SODA, it is the best.
The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.
H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.
MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.
CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply O. O. care of "Bombay Gazette."

## CHURCH SERVICES.

THE following CHURCH SERVICES, BOOK of COMMON PRAYER, BIBLES, &c., Artistically bound in SOLID STERLING SILVER and specially adapted for PRIZES are offered for sale:—

| | | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prayer Book | Cherub Bijou | 2 | 4 |
| Do. | do. | 7 | 0 |
| Do. | Oak | 9 | 0 |
| Do. | Gothic Bijou | 11 | 0 |
| Do. | Lily Ruby | 17 | 0 |
| Do. | Lily Gothic | 21 | 0 |
| Do. | Cherub Oblong | 21 | 0 |
| Do. | Cherub Bourgeois | 23 | 0 |
| Do. | Lily Bourgeois | 24 | 0 |
| Do. | Gothic Ruby | 30 | 0 |
| Do. | Cherub Gothic Oblong | 32 | 0 |
| Do. | Lily (long primer) | 33 | 0 |
| Do. | Gothic (long primer) | 50 | 0 |
| Do. | Gothic Bourgeois | 40 | 0 |
| Bible | Cherub minion Bible 24 mo. | 36 | 0 |

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS and WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA

DEXTER H. DAVISON, D.D.S.,
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, NEXT TO KEMP & CO.
CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK. A SPECIALTY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, FEB. 2, 1905.

## ENTERIC IN THE ARMY.

A NOTICEABLE feature of the Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India is the chapter devoted to Enteric in the European Army. This terrible disease plays havoc with the young soldier, but the Military Medical Officers appreciate the necessity for unceasing efforts to cope with it, and we are glad to know that they have achieved considerable success. For an effective and systematic campaign against enteric the Sanitary Commissioner recognises it as imperative that his Department must take account of every possible mode of transmission and form of the disease, and this is especially the case where, as in India, medical men are unable to discover and control all sources of infection. While taking this view of the problem, which he regards as the problem of general sanitation, the Sanitary Commissioner observes that with the disease actually confronting them, the most effective line of action will be to prevent the dissemination of the infection from its sources in the human body, which, as far as possible, is guarding against the more general and problematic avenues of infection in the environment. As regards the first object, it is recorded that the guiding principle is the prompt recognition of all cases of infection which are in the persons of the sick or convalescents, while at the same time the special danger from light ambulant cases and from apparently healthy contacts is not overlooked. To be effective, Medical Officers are reminded that this work requires the devotion of skilled bacteriologists with laboratory resources, not only for technical diagnostic purposes, but also for local enquiries into the etiological problems involved, with a view to prevention, an aspect of the case which derives special importance in India from the absence of practitioners in the service of the civil population. With recognition, it is laid down, must come prompt isolation of the infected person, and disinfection and proper disposal of all objects in contact with him throughout the course of infection and until there is reasonable evidence of its termination. Disinfection is insisted upon.

The Sanitary Commissioner urges the strict supervision and control of the food and water-supplies and of conservancy. Under the peculiar conditions of the European soldier's life in India, it is not anticipated that the most effective measures of suppression will result in complete prevention, and it is considered that there can be no question of the great value to the individual and to the state of an effective means of prophylaxis by inoculation, and with this the promotion of all measures calculated to facilitate the physiological adjustment of the young Briton to strange and trying conditions of the new environment during the first year of service therein. The Sanitary Commissioner does not tell us that Dr. Wright's anti-typhoid inoculation process, which has been commended by a Committee of the Royal College of Surgeons, is to be further submitted to the examination of a body of experts, but that it is understood that such will be done, the examination being under the auspices of the Army Council. Medical Officers in India have contributed the results of their experience towards the solution of the great problems with which they are encountered, but in no particular outbreak was the source of infection conclusively traced. In these reports are to be found the usual reference to the youth of the men and to their special liability during the first period of service in the country, and beyond this, opinion appears to be unequally divided as to the relative importance of the conditions which determine the risk and actual acquirement of infection." The general tendency, it seems, is still to look to the bazaars, villages and to the environment beyond cantonment limits as the pre-eminent foci of danger. In default of more direct evidence it is most commonly assumed that infection was derived from articles of food and drink consumed in, or obtained from, native bazaars, or while travelling to join their regiments or on the line of march between cantonments. As regards the last contingency, we find that the hill stations afford abundant and indubitable evidence of importation, though it is not always clearly demonstrated that the disease was acquired en route, rather than from the cantonment of departure. Direct importation from one infected cantonment to another is declared to be a frequent occurrence and a very real danger.

On the subject of the etiology of the disease the Sanitary Commissioner says that the enormous amount of literature which has appeared since his last report was published has not produced any single contribution which alters the fundamental conception of the disease, though it leaves the impression of a definite advance in the co-ordination of independent efforts under the influence of a clearer and more consistent view of the whole subject from the epidemiological side. Much of the constantly accumulating sum of knowledge has been confirmed by the test of fresh experience by the wider application of more exact methods of research and by the recognition of the limits of the value of some of these methods. "While the effective etiological factor has lost something of its specific unity owing to the recognition of the pathogenicity of organisms of the paratyphoid class, and while the uses and limitating of the Widal reaction in clinical diagnosis have been more strictly defined, the results have been rather to demonstrate the improvement in technique and in reliability of the methods as on disposal than to confuse the main practical issues." There is, the Sanitary Commissioner does not hesitate to affirm, satisfactory evidence of a definite advance in the capacity of the profession to control the disease, provided always that the resources in skill and laboratory equipment are available, and the gain may be said to consist in this, that they now realise what, previously, they knew, namely, that enteric fever is preventible by direct measures of attack, and not merely as the result of general measures of sanitation. The experience of previous years has been confirmed that the greatest liability is taken at the ages of 20 and 25 during the first year of Indian service. But a feature of the returns of the last five years—a period of comparatively diminished prevalence of the disease—is the noticeable tendency to a rise in the admission rates for the higher age and service periods; indeed, comparing the last year with the first period, the incidence on the highest age periods is nearly two and a half times as high, and that on the highest service periods is nearly twice as high. These results are regarded as being partly due to more accurate diagnosis and partly to a diminution of the acquired immunity in the older men, owing possibly to decreased prevalence of the disease in Great Britain during recent years. But the point upon which the Department is most to be congratulated is that the mortality has decreased.

THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

CAPTAIN KLADO is a brave man. Reuter tells us that in his evidence before the Paris Commission of inquiry into the North Sea incident he emphatically repeated the story that the Baltic squadron encountered torpedo boats on the night of October 21. Captain Klado has heroically stuck to his story, albeit the Russian representative at the Conference, Vice-Admiral Dubassoff, is credited with refusing to uphold the theory of an attack by hostile ships. To Captain Klado it seems incredible that his story should be doubted. "Do I look like a man in my right mind or one likely to see visions," he has repeatedly exclaimed, but even "Truthful James" discovered that things are not always what they seem. According to the reports of the Paris correspondents, the disposition of the Conference is to let Russia down as easily as possible. The theory of the presence of hostile torpedo boats was sufficiently discredited before the proceedings began, and it seems to be understood that the Conference will endeavour to enable Russia to "save face". The British representative had a struggle to secure the admission of reporters during the hearing of evidence. In the first instance he proposed that the whole of the proceedings, save the deliberations of the Commissioners, should be open to full publicity. Russia, of course, desired a closed door throughout. France proposed that certain sittings should be public and others closed, and finally the compromise was reached of public sittings during the statements of Counsel and the hearing of the evidence. One rumour credits the Court with the intention of keeping secret the report on the incident made by Admiral Rozhdestvensky to the Tsar and the log-book of the ship. If this statement be correct, the interest of the inquiry is sensibly lessened, while its value becomes problematic. We already know what the witnesses have to say, but judging by the ethergrams stated to have been received on the British coast during the night of the incident, the report of the Admiral should reveal a great deal.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

THE United States Government is apparently determined not to be dependent on the shipping of other countries for its carrying trade. Further details of the subsidies proposed to be granted to American ships and the increased duties to be levied on foreign tonnage are now to hand. It has been decided to impose a duty on foreign vessels of 8 cents per net ton, not to exceed in the aggregate 80 cents per net ton in any one year, at each entry by sea on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any foreign port or place in North America, Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahama Islands, the Bermuda Islands, the coast of South America bordering on the Carribbean Sea, or Newfoundland; and a duty of 16 cents per net ton, not to exceed in the aggregate 1·60 dols. per net ton in any one year, on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any other foreign port or place—not, however, to include vessels in distress or not engaged in trade. Further, it is proposed to be enacted that on proof to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Navigation that a vessel of the United States has on any foreign voyage carried a boy or boys, a citizen or citizens of the United States, under 21 years of age, suitably trained during that voyage in seamanship or engineering, in proportion of one for each vessel, and in addition one for each 1,000 tons of her net registered tonnage, there shall be paid to the owner or owners of the vessel, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, an allowance equivalent to 80 per centum of the tonnage duties paid in respect of the entry in the United States of that vessel from that voyage. Such payment shall not be made after July 1, 1907, except in respect of any boy who is enrolled in the naval volunteers or is an apprentice indentured in accordance with law. The Commission declare that immediate action by Congress is necessary to prevent a complete paralysis of American shipping interests. An adequate American ocean fleet, it is pointed out, would mean the saving to the country of one hundred million dollars a year which now goes to build up the commercial power and naval strength of Europe and Asia. The Commission further recommends the creation of a force of naval volunteers and the subsidy of vessels built and registered in the United States for national defence or employment for any public purpose. They urge that the matter be dealt with immediately, lest a condition already desperate may become still more desperate.

WISDEN'S CRICKETERS' ALMANACK.

JOHN WISDEN'S "Cricketers' Almanack," which generally makes its appearance at this time of the year, has a greater interest for cricketers all over the world than any other publication in connection with the game, and is this year as interesting as ever. Its pages bristle with facts or "records" of every description, which make it invaluable to those who follow the game. Not the least interesting feature in this year's edition is the list of prices paid for old bats sold for the Cricketers' Benevolent Fund, in which "W. G." appropriately heads the list at £50, followed by Victor Trumper at £42 and Ranjitsinhji, a rather bad third, at thirteen guineas. The quality of the enthusiasm that pays such prices for old bits of wood is discounted a little when it appears that many of these bats were bought by an inn-keeper at Rutney-Putney, which we associate with quite another kind of sport. To handle these old bats must be a pleasant, melancholy occupation, and the right kind of inn would not be the worst place for them. As to what we may call the fancy records, perhaps the most surprising is that the biggest score in history—not first-class history—is 1,094, made by Melbourne University in 1898; and the most biggest is 922, made against Melbourne University in 1896. Of course, Lancashire figures large in this year's "Wisden," and it is satisfactory that this year the county Palatine will have the Australians to beat.

LIEUT.-COL. BANNERMAN, I. M. S., will lecture at the Forestry Section of the Exhibition on "Antivenine, what it is and how it is prepared" on Friday evening at 5.15. The Hon'ble Mr. Edgerley will preside.

THE Committee under the presidency of Mr. Morshead to consider the possibility of improving the statistics relating to financial and commercial matters assembles in Calcutta this week.

H. R. H. PRINCE LEOPOLD of Saxe-Colburg Gotha arrived in Madras on Sunday morning by the South Indian Railway from Madura and was the guest of H. E. the Governor at Government House. He left for Hyderabad on Monday evening.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, will sail to-day for Hongkong with the 119th Infantry, consisting of 8 officers, 1 Lady, 14 Native Officers, 684 non-commissioned officers men, and 85 public and private followers. Originally the R. I. M. S. Hardinge was to convey the above regiment yesterday but owing to a case of small-pox having occurred on board among the crew, the Clive was substituted. The regiment has been brought to Bombay in two special troop trains from Baroda.

THE production of olives in Italy increased enormously in the year 1903-04, being more than a third greater than in the previous twelve months. The manufacture of olive oil has increased also, in even greater proportion. It would be interesting to know if the oil produced was entirely pressed from the olive, or if various Indian oil-seeds that are largely imported into Italy are not responsible for some of it.

UNTIL a comparatively short time ago, the sugar trade of Tientsin was entirely in the hands of Chinese, with the exception of two English firms, who acted as agents of refineries in Hongkong. Latterly two German firms made successful efforts to introduce beet-sugar. In the year 1903, thirty-five per cent. of the Tientsin sugar import, specially candy-sugar and the finer sorts of Belgian and German manufacture passed through the hands of these German firms, and only brown sugar, molasses and the cheaper sorts below the Dutch Standard 11, through Chinese traders.

THE serious illness of Mr. Reuben Sassoon at his residence at Hove, Brighton, has been causing some concern to the Anglo-Jewish community, which holds the Sassoon family in very high esteem, says a home paper. Mr. Sassoon is the uncle of Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., being the fourth son of David Sassoon (the founder of the family, who went from Bagdad to Bombay, and there laid the foundations of a princely business) by his second wife, Sir Edward being the descendant of the first. Mr. Reuben Sassoon, like so many others of the family, was born at Bombay (in 1835), and his wife comes from the same city, belonging to the Ezekiels, one of the oldest and most influential Jewish families there. He is a Vice-President of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

IT is satisfactory to know that what is meant by the term "shawl" in the South African tariff law has been at last defined after it had been the cause of many untoward incidents. The different colonies in the South African Tariff Union have agreed to consider cotton scarfs, handkerchiefs and mats more than forty inches square, or its equivalent and whether they are plain or have fringe, as "shawls." They have hitherto gone under all sorts of appellations, such as Kaidungas, Cadungas, Zazibar shawls, Kafir or Congo mats, Scarfs &c., and were even called printed calico, Gordon tartans, animal pattern calicos, in the returns. Embroidered and woollen handkerchiefs are also to be classed as shawls if they are intended to be worn on neck or shoulders. This matter may seem of little consequence to the Cape Town folk, but it is important to East London, Port Elizabeth and King William's Town traders.

AUSTRIAN matches were once largely imported into China but Japan entered into competition and succeeded in almost monopolising the business, going so far as to imitate the trade-marks of Austrian match-makers. Only the upper waters of the Yangtsekiang and Tientsin were reached by the Austrian article, and that in modest numbers. Not long ago a fire broke out in the godowns of Kowloon, a suburb of Hongkong, which injured a consignment of Austrian matches intended for Tientsin. These with all the other goods injured in the conflagration, were sold by auction. The matches were bought by a Canton merchant, carried there and retailed. They found such favour with the Cantonese that the merchant who first bought them came to the firm that owned the fire-injured matches and ordered another new consignment of them. Thus through a pure accident, Austrian goods which had been for over a year driven out of Canton by Japanese competition, where all attempts to reintroduce them had been looked on as hopeless by traders, were reinstated in favour, proving that no situation is hopeless and that a fire may be a blessing in disguise.

KING LEOPOLD has just taken possession of the new Japanese Palace which has been building for him in the Royal Park at Laeken during the last four years. When, writes the Brussel's correspondent of the "Standard," visiting the Paris Exhibition of 1900, his Majesty greatly admired the "Tour Japonaise"—one of the architectural marvels of the French World's Fair—and conceived the idea of reproducing it. A French architect (M. Marcel) was charged with the work, which has cost about 5,000,000 frs. The palace is built in genuine Japanese style. It is divided into several wings. Each of them contains half a dozen finely decorated drawing-rooms. The furniture, the ornaments, the sculptures, the paintings, the screens, and the roof were executed at Tokio by the best Japanese artists. The principal "salon" looks like a Japanese museum, and is ornamented with many wonderful pictures representing scenes of Japanese life. More than 2,000 electric lights illuminate the palace where the King intends giving some gorgeous reception in honour of the Shah of Persia, who will be his guest in the course of next summer.

## NOGI THE RUTHLESS.

### THE SECRET OF HIS SUCCESS.

Astonishment rather than indignation was the prevailing feeling in Tokio when the news arrived last autumn that Prince Radziwill's first care, after making his escape from Port Arthur, had been to startle all Europe by announcing solemnly that if that town ever fell into the hands of the Japanese the world must be prepared to hear atrocities. Men looked at one another in blank amazement, asking wondering what be this Russian Prince could possibly have got into his bonnet. He must be quite mad, they were evidently sure, to imagine that Nogi would ever allow troops for whom he was responsible to bring discredit on Japan. That Nogi might possibly have no choice in the matter—that his troops might, in fact, get out of hand in the wild excitement of a last mad struggle—seemed never even to occur to them. Nor would it ever occur to anyone who knew him, no matter how slightly, for he is a man of the sort Carlyle loved, a strong man, one whose orders his fellows obey blindly, instinctively, without any heart-searching or asking of why and wherefore. Again and again, while besieging Port Arthur, he gave his troops impossible tasks to do; he sent them not by ones or twos, not by tens or even hundreds, but by thousands, straight into the very jaws of death; yet never a murmur was heard, never even a suggestion was made that someone or other might, perhaps, have blundered. All the men cared about, all they thought about, was that Nogi, their own Nogi, had told them to go; that for them was quite enough. Although they knew there was no chance that they would ever return, they went forth at his command not only readily, but gladly, so fervent was their faith in him, so firm their conviction that, if he sent them to die, it was because he must, because unless they died, Japan would suffer.

A RELIGIOUS WARRIOR.

General Nogi is a profoundly religious man, religious as Mohammed and our own fierce old Covenanters were religious, and Japan is his deity. And therein lies, perhaps, the secret of his ruthlessness, says a writer in "The World," for genial and kindly as he is as a man, he is singularly, nay appallingly, ruthless as a commander. He who would hardly hurt a fly for his own benefit, would sacrifice men by the thousand, without a scruple or a pang of remorse, for the benefit of his country. When Japan is in question, indeed, human lives are as nothing in his sight—the merest grains of sand on the seashore. Russian officers are none too tender in their dealings with soldiers, yet even they stood aghast sometimes at the seemingly wanton fashion in which he hurled his troops against their fortifications at Port Arthur. Nor is ruthlessness the only point General Nogi has in common with Mohammed and also with the Covenanters. He attaches, just as they in their day attached, the greatest importance to his troops being men with a high moral standard, holding that the self-indulgent and degraded are not worthy to fight for Japan. He is never weary of telling those under his command that the first step towards becoming a brave soldier is to become an honourable citizen, a good man.

Baron Nogi is pure Japanese, one of the few latter-day Japanese who bear no trace of European influence. He has always held himself determinedly aloof from the movement in favour of Westernising Japan; and he has nothing but good-humoured scorn for those among his fellow-countrymen who ape Western manners, and pride themselves on being quite European in their tastes. Not that he is by any means opposed to progress, or that he has any narrow prejudice against things European. On the contrary, he is always on the alert to learn from anyone who has aught worth learning to teach, as the fashion in which he handles his troops clearly proves. What he does object to is the idea that progress means necessarily Westernisation—that Japan, in fact, to become a great civilised empire, must transform herself into a sort of spurious Germany, France, or England. It is an insult to Japan to wish her toundergo any such transformation, he holds; what she needs is not to be transformed, at all but merely to be developed and on her own special Oriental lines.

In appearance, General Nogi is insignificant in the extreme; were it not for his keen, searching grey eyes, indeed, no chance passer-by would ever give him a second glance; for he is short and slight, he has shaggy grey hair, and is none too well-dressed—he has all Marshal Yamagata's horror of gorgeous uniforms. There is not a touch of the "grand seigneur" about him, not a touch of the picture-book great warrior; on the contrary, he is emphatically a plain man, a typical commonplace citizen, judging by his looks, and without waiting to hear him speak. In manner, too, he is singularly simple and unassuming. He lives on the most familiar terms with his subordinates; he laughs and talks with them when he has the time, and interests himself warmly in their concerns. Not that there is any lack of dignity in his bearing; his very simplicity is in itself impressive, and no man yet has ever been known to presume on his genial good-nature.

EARLY TRAINING.

The General was born in 1850, and was already a trained soldier with considerable experience in active warfare at an age when, had he been English, he would still have been at school. He was in command of a regiment at the time of the Satsuma Rebellion when he attracted the notice of his superiors, not only by his cool, indomitable courage, but by his readiness to assume responsibility and take the initiative. During the long peace that followed the rebellion he had, of course, no chance of distinguishing himself; still, he rose steadily from grade to grade and in every grade secured, without an effort as it seemed, the boundless devotion of his soldiers. When the war against China began he was already brigadier-general, and one of the most popular and trusted officers in the Japanese Army. During that war he served under Marshal Oyama throughout the Manchurian campaign. By an odd coincidence it was the part he played at the first taking of Port Arthur that spread his fame as a soldier through the East; just as it was the part he played at its second taking that has now spread his fame through the West. He led the attack in person against the famous Chairhill Forts in 1894, and by capturing them at the point of the bayonet forced the town to surrender. "To be the commander of Japan's forces at Port Arthur is the highest honour to which the dreams of a soldier of the Emperor can aspire," General Nogi exclaimed when informed that the appointment as commander had been given to him; for from the day Russia installed herself in the town, it had been a perfect craving with him to drive her forth. The mere thought of the Muscovite flag waving where the Japanese flag had once waved rendered him quite wild with indignant wrath. The war has cost him the lives of those for whom he cared most. A year ago, he had two sons whom he idolised: the day he assumed command of his army, one was killed, and the other fell at the taking of 203-Metre Hill. This is a high price to pay for the hauling down of a flag, but none too high a price, Nogi would assuredly maintain, if he were asked.

A curious little ceremony was held in Tokio the other day in honour of some of the officers and men killed before Port Arthur. It was a sort of funeral service; and in the course of it Admiral Togo addressed the dead as if they were present, and rendered to them a solemn account of the successes he had scored over the enemy. Our combined fleet retains the undisputed command of the seas, and this I trust will bring peace and rest to your spirits, he told them. When General Nogi returns home, if ever he does return, he too—it will be his first care will render his account to the dead, and among them to his own sons he will tell them of the taking of Port Arthur, and perhaps of much besides. For he, like Togo, has never a doubt that every Japanese, whether dead or alive, must be eager for news of the war.

IT would be interesting to have a full and complete account of all the political pensions which are paid in India, and of the reasons in each case for the grant says the "Pioneer" The total disbursements under this head must be very considerable, for according to the Madras Administration Report the amount of such pensions in that Presidency alone was at the beginning of 1903 no less than Rs. 5,30,529 per annum. This total, however, had fallen by the 1st January 1904 to Rs. 4,32,999 per annum.

# THE RUSSIAN LOSSES.

## A BIG DISASTER.

## JAPANESE OCCUPY RUSSIAN POSITIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 31.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the loss of Heikoutai so weakens the Russian position that it will probably compel the enemy to make a material change of front in that neighbourhood.

The Japanese now occupy Heikoutai and are holding the strong Russian works.

It is impossible to build new works owing to the frost.

The Japanese found at least 1,200 Russian dead since the fighting on the 25th inst.

The Russians admit their loss was about ten thousand.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

General Sakharoff estimates the Japanese prisoners lately captured at over three hundred.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Tokio says the Russian casualties from 25th to 29th ult. are now estimated at 36,000 to 42,000 and the Japanese at 7,000.

The following telegram was received on Tuesday night from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan :—

Marshal Oyama reports: The Russian corpses left on the field since the 25th instant in the directions of Lintiakou, Heikoutai and Shenchichpao were estimated to be not less than 1,200.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Japanese have captured the British steamer Wyefield with contraband cargo off Hokkaido.

## THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

### Captain Klado's Evidence.

Captain Klado, in his evidence before the North Sea Commission of Inquiry, emphatically and circumstantially reiterated the encounter with torpedo-boats.

## STANDARD TIME FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB 1.

A voluminous official correspondence is published on the subject of fixing the standard time for India and Burma. The initial letter from the Government of India last July invited the opinions of local bodies upon the two proposals the Government of India is prepared to accept, namely, (1) for the Indian standard time for use upon all Indian Railways and Telegraphs in India, nine minutes in advance of Madras time, and (2) for Burma a standard time for similar use in Burma, five minutes in advance of Rangoon time, these two proposed times being exactly 5 1-2 hours and 6 1-2 hours ahead, respectively, of Greenwich time. The replies now published show that the whole of the local Governments consulted, including those of Bengal, Assam, Burma, the United Provinces, Punjab, Madras, the Central Provinces and Bombay, also a great majority of the other Local Bodies, Railways, and others cordially accept these proposals. The Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province recommends that the new time should also be used in all Government Offices, including the Post Offices. The Bengal Chamber are in favour of extending it to local communities. On the other hand, the Upper India Chamber of Commerce express the opinion that the existing arrangement should not be disturbed. The Meteorological Reporter to the United Provinces Government recommends instead the adoption of the hour zone time, and the Bombay Government state that while the bulk of opinion received from the officers consulted and from the Chambers of Commerce and the Port Trustees in Bombay and Karachi favours the adoption of the standard time on Railways and in Telegraph Offices, there is a feeling in the City of Bombay, and a less marked one in Karachi, that the local time should be retained for general purposes.

## THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

The Transport Assaye, from Southampton is expected at Bombay on the 10th instant with drafts and a very large number of officers and ladies.

## REPORT OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The annual report of the Asiatic Society, Bengal, to be read at the annual meeting to-night, at which His Excellency the Viceroy will be present, shows that this ancient Society continues to flourish and do good work. It has this year awarded the Elliott Prize for scientific research to Babu Sarasi Lal Sarcar and the Barclay Memorial Medal to Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, I. M. S.

## THE KABUL MISSION.

The frontier rumour which has found publication in Lahore to the effect that Mr. Dane's mission was to leave Kabul for India on the 21st January is mistaken. The mission is still at Kabul, and no information is yet available as to when it will return.

## THE CARE OF SOLDIERS' WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 31.

As some misapprehension has arisen in connection with the recent Indian Army Order providing for capitation grants to charitable institutions for receiving widows and children of British soldiers, it is now explained that the object of this order is to provide shelter for these widows and children, and that direct financial assistance to individuals was not contemplated nor can it be granted.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28 Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## RUSSIAN POLICE EXCESSES.

### Private Meeting Fired Upon.

### WARSAW'S TALE OF WOE.

### HUNDREDS REPORTED WOUNDED.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Police at St. Petersburg yesterday surprised a meeting of strikers in a tavern and fired on them, wounding four and killing a girl.

A supplementary official statement gives 96 killed on the 22nd ultimo at St. Petersburg and 333 wounded, of whom 32 since died.

The total wounded at Warsaw is variously estimated at 500 to 1,200, but the former number is most probable.

There are still occasional exchanges of shots in the suburbs.

LATER.

The Tsar will to-day receive a deputation of workmen at Tsarskoeselo.

Prince Mirski, Minister of the Interior, has finally resigned.

Except at Warsaw, where there is still a considerable ferment, the Russian Provinces seem to be generally settling down, though those who are well informed believe that the effects of the movement will be lasting because it shows the unsuspected and impressive vitality and co-operation among the Russian masses which is likely to manifest itself afresh whenever the occasion arises.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

A strike has broken out at Tiflis.

## THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

### Suffering from Appendicitis.

The Princess Victoria has undergone an operation for appendicitis and is progressing very satisfactorily.

## CHINA AND TIBET.

### Departure of the Envoy.

Tong-Shao-Yi, the Chinese Envoy, has left Hongkong for Calcutta on board the Sinsang.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CENTRAL MEETING.

POONA, FEB. 1.

The Bombay Presidency Central Meeting was opened to-day. The morning was rather foggy, but it gradually cleared up. Only two matches were completed. In the 200 yards two men of the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers put in a possible and tied for first place. Private McMillan also made a possible. The following are the results :—

Match 10.—Individual and independent. 200 yards. Sergeant Cavell, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 35 points, Rs. 25 ; Lance-Sergeant Cavell, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 35 points, Rs. 25 ; Private McMillan, Royal Scots, 35 points, Rs. 10 ; Private Goodwood, Suffolks, 34 points, Rs. 5 ; Color Sergeant Parr, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 34 points, Rs. 5 ; Lieutenant Price, 125th Rifles, 33 points, Rs 5 ; Sergeant-Major Henry, School of Musketry, 33 points, Rs. 4 ; Captain Tweedie, 93rd Highlanders, 33 points, Rs. 4 ; Color-Sergeant Johnstone, 93rd Highlanders, 33 points, Rs. 4 ; Sergeant Bridges, Connaught Rangers, 33 points, Rs. 4 ; Sergeant-Major Penton, M. I. School, 33 points, Rs. 2 ; Sergeant Clarke, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 33 points, Rs. 2.

Match 41.—Individual and independent. 200 yards. Risaldar Ahmed Khan, 29th Lancers, 35 points, Rs. 30 ; Sowar Dahlal Khan, 29th Lancers, 34 points, Rs. 17 ; Private Sheraz Khan, 108th Infantry, 34 points, Rs. 17 ; Havildar Shaik Mahomed, 108th, Infantry, 34 points, Rs. 10 ; Jamedar Bhiva Sharoudar, 108th Infantry, 33 points, Rs. 10.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

AN official intimation has been received that it has been decided to abandon the idea of the Army Journal of the British Empire.

Lieutenant W L S Meiklejohn, 106th Hazara Pioneers, is appointed Quarter Master of the Regiment.

The following transfers of Officers of the Supply and Transport Corps are ordered :—

Major E J Carter, from Quetta to Mhow ; Major S W Lincoln, from Mhow to Quetta ; Major H J Thacker, from Kamptee to Ahmednagar ; Captain W J Cates, from Bombay to Nasirabad ; Captain H A Newell, from Deesa to Bombay ; and Lieutenant C R Lloyd, from Kamptee to Mhow.

Lieutenant W R Cunningham, 33rd Punjabis, has passed the Tests for final retention in the Indian Army.

Lieutenant F Greenstreet, 103rd, and Lieutenant A W White, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, have been detailed as Assistant Recruiting Staff Officers for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kettlewell, 120th Rajputana Infantry, has assumed Command of the Station of Baroda.

Major W. Ewbank, R. E., is posted to the Mhow Division as officiating Commanding Royal Engineer.

Captain H. N. Kelly, 33rd Punjabis, and Second-Lieutenant W. F. Bird, 1st Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, have passed the Higher Standard Urdu Examination.

The following Officers have been granted leave out of India :—Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. E. Leslie, 112th Infantry, for one year ; Major H. J. Thacker, Supply and Transport Corps, for eight months ; and Captain C. D. Lester, 117th Mahrattas, for six months.

A "DALZIEL" telegram says that a painful impression has been caused in Paris by the accounts received of the disgraceful scenes which marked the departure of the cruiser Guichen from Brest for service on the China Station. It is stated that fully half the crew were not on board when the hour for sailing arrived. A praesgang scoured the town for hours, and finally dragged some hundreds of drunken and cursing men on board. Many of them fought like madmen to get on shore again and several even jumped overboard. Two men so seriously mutilated themselves that they will have to be discharged from the service. Over 120 were put into irons and will be court-martialled during the voyage. The ship was still deficient of its full complement of men, and at the last moment the shortage was made up by a draft of 60 men from the naval prison. Among these men was a well-known desperado with "death to all officers" tattooed across his forehead, while many of the others bear most evil reputations in the service. They were taken on board chained together like convicts and loudly cursing their fate. They swore all kinds of revenge, and more than one of them took a solemn oath that he would scuttle the ship. Sentries with loaded rifles and orders to shoot at sight soon cowed the men into something approaching discipline. An officer who returned to the shore from the vessel as the moorings were slipped said the ship was more like "hell let loose" than anything else.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

## ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

### Some Picture Exhibitions.

### THE INTERNATIONAL.

### GERMAN PLAYS IN TOWN.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

THE honours are fairly divided at the New Gallery this year, but they are not of the highest order. To the first of these exhibitions came no doubt a certain accumulation of good work ready for some time past for the opportunity, but little by little the usual annual character establishes itself. The decadent Spanish art settles into an indescribable dulness ; so that this one recent appeal to the foolish face of wonder is not repeated, there is no fresh lesson to be taken from France, Italy is not distinguished (Signor Mancini is absent), nor Holland, by anything salient, and England stands relatively well. For the time the experiments have all been made, albeit in many English eyes there will be some curiosity in regard to the Interieur et Personnages (mis-spelt in the catalogue, which also gives the strange name of Fantasie Vert to a work of Mr. Conder's). It is a painting by M. E. Vuillard, to which a character of silliness is undoubtedly attached but the painter of which has a definite purpose in the tones and colours of his little flat picture. He has regard to no more than two dimensions, and of two profiles, the further one, of a very small man in blue who avoids a third dimension by turning one way, while the woman in the foreground faces the other way with the same intention, is no less than grotesque. But the tones of the woman's yellow handkerchief and of her cheek are no guess work. The same painter has a small picture, free from pranks, in which distance and perspective, especially the distance of delicate tones make the beauty of the white interior and its greys. This little work, Le Salon Blanc has a passage of floor running to a white door which is a success worth gaining.

M. Vuillard has inherited something from Manet, as his other picture proves, but the has something of his own that seems to suit him better. Another very interesting picture among the less conspicuous is Mr. Walter Sickert's facade of St. Mark's in a majestic effect of evening light. The church rises out of clear shadow into several degrees of clear light, step by step, until the summit-crosses shine against an ambiguous sky. It is this unexplained sky that partly compromises the picture in the opinion of one holding the truth of skies invaluable. But the work is otherwise a strange success. At first sight prosaic, it soon reveals a singularly pure quality of poetry : "Pax tibi, Marce Evangelista meus." Another English exhibitor of distinction is Mr. Ricketts, who has nobly designed his "Descent from the Cross" in unity and dignity but in a world of emotion, where the mourning figures are cast down together as though grief were their life. A passage of true beauty in colour and light is the summit of the cross and the upper figures in relation to the sky beyond ; but the whole sky is fine, apart from this edge of tenderness in an austere picture. In search of other skies we pause upon the smaller of Mr. Peppercorn's landscapes, "The Pool," "The Road by the River," his more important work, will be generally more prized as a characteristic Peppercorn, but it is really less proper to the painter, although there is beauty in the painting of the water, the boat, and the distance of the fleeting road.

Mr. James Pryde shows an unusual sense of decorative architecture in Guildhall, with Figures. These figures are well proportioned, well put in, the glimpse of sky and distance through the arch is largely seen, the floor and the building are spacious. Next to this is an honest protrait by Mr. Greene Richards, but the portraits generally are not interesting. There is, indeed, a brilliantly clever Summer Girl by M Blanche, sharply lighted from a window, with strong, decisive changes and contrasts in detail, blue against black hair, hair against bright bonnet. It is a superficial glance upon a woman, but a keen pictorial glance, too, and the figure lives such life as it has. On the other hand, the superficial view altogether fails in interest in the same painter's portrait of M. Rodin, which is real, but essentially dull. And, by the way, how dull can be M Rodin himself in portrait-sculpture, how unintelligent (if one may say so) is seen in his marble bust of Mr. George Wyndham. It is a work more futile and defective, from a great hand, than many an inferior hand would create. Also amongst good portraits is Mr. Lavery's Elizabeth Welsh, in which there is perhaps a little jerkiness in the tones of the forehead, but a general dignity and pleasing colour. M Carolus-Duran, is represented by the child's full-length, Marie-Anne Carolus-Duran, with very well-classed colours, cold green, profound black and greys. In the face there is perhaps something of the French fashion of colour of the sixties—a certain greyness of flesh that is absent from the finer tone of hand and legs. It is a rich picture, and animated.

Mr. Chase paints Whistler with a rather cheap effect of elegance in giving the figure much more than natural height and sleenderness. The deplorable Spanish contribution is that of Senor Bilbaoy Martinez, who paints, on a great scale, a group of "Cigarreras" without artistic or human interest in their beauty, their ugliness, their hollow eyes, their relation to their background, or one tone of their faces or their dresses. The picture is violent and dull. Another entirely inexpressive figure is the nude back painted by Mr. Sauter in "The Bridal Morning." Surely a little feeling for the beauty of the body should have given expression to a muscle or so. Mr. Walton paints a little girl in an insolent attitude, with a Velasquez underlip ; and Mr. Strang surely does himself wrong by painting the head of a man he seems to have not observed, not admired, in his picture, Woman Sewing, against its ugly background. Mr. Strang's work has so many fine qualities that this lack of the beauty and interest of relation is the more conspicuous. M. Eugene Carriere has the usual mist, which we might accuse of ready-made mystery, but it has also an intensity—or shall we call it tensity ?—of expression, and of a repose burdened with meaning. But work so full of emotion and of a kind of sequestered life shall not have less than candid admiration. So strongly does the action come forth from this mist of ambiguous character, that the picture—Etude d'apres Nature—expresses a close effort with almost secret urgency. Two drawings by M. Rodin, of extraordinary energy, and two or three beautiful works by Mr. Conder (whose fine and rather sombre little Swanage is among the pictures, are perhaps the most interesting things in the south room. La Main de Dieu is a parable of M. Rodin's, in the Sculpture hall. A hand, which is merely a large hand, and of very doubtful allegorical dignity, holds, in tempestuous veils of marble, two flowing impassioned human figures, whose action is of exceeding beauty and tenderness.

Last night at the Queen's Hall, the famous Sousa Band made its first appearance in its present tour through Great Britain. How is it possible, one wonders, precisely to classify such an orchestra as this, which will play any arrangement practically of any great work without stringe, and which at the same time is able to attain and to keep a distinct level of distinction. To a great extent, of course, one recognises that the thing is done by the sheer personality of Sousa himself. He it is who is the moving spirit, the guide and the ruler of this extraordinary combination of instruments, so much so that one does not like to think what it would become if the leader left the players to take care of themselves. Certainly Sousa's methods of conducting are extremely entertaining ; he does the most extraordinary things to produce his natural effects ; sometimes he dangles his stick loosely against his right leg ; sometimes he bends sidewards into a complete curve, and directs all the orchestra by means not only of his baton, but also of his bodily position ; one of his most amazing effect last night, which we do not remember to have seen before, was a swift elevation of the baton and then a descent through a quarter circle with tiny little beats that reminded one rather of a spring shower ; at another time he will take quite the commonplace attitude and beat with perfect quietude, until some exciting moment comes, and then, holding out his left hand and leaning sideways towards his right he will, apparently, inflict upon the left hand a succession of quick blows, again, we suppose, for the achievement of some special sort of result.

There used to be published a series of pictures representing Richter from the back point of view going through all his movements until the final note of the piece. But Richter is quite immoveable compared with Sousa. Sousa is here, there, and everywhere ; his hands, save for those moments which we have named, are for ever in flight, and even his movements up and down the dais upon which he stands seem as if they ought to have some living connection with what is going on in the orchestra. Whether or not every one of these multitudinous gestures really produces a resultant effect could not possibly be told by the most eager listener. Nevertheless, this is Sousa, and his audiences very naturally find an endless fund of amusement in his expressiveness and in his personality. When we use the word amusement, it is not in the least to disparage any of Sousa's work but that work is singular and unexpected, and at both the singular and the unexpected mankind is inclined to smile.

Franz Adam-Beyerlein's "Zapfenstreich" (Tattoo) was given on Wednesday night by our German visitors, and will be played for the rest of this week, as well as on Tuesday and Saturday of next week. An essentially dramatic play, with excellent opportunities for acting, exceedingly well played, it is quite worth seeing, and will eventually find its way, we expect, on to the English stage, if the last act can be made more suitable for this country. It deals with life in barracks in a small garrison town. The quartermaster of the company Volkhardt (Max Behrend) has a daughter, Klarchen (Rosie Grawz), who is expected to be ready to betroth herself to her foster-brother, young Sergeant Helbig (Hans Stock), who has been quartered in a distant town, but is expected home when the play opens. Unknown to her father, in Helbig's absence Klarchen has fallen deeply in love with Lieutenant von Lauffen (Heinz Pabst) to whose rooms she promises to go in the evening, after tatto, when her father will be safely out of the way at the festivities in honour of Helbig's return. Helbig comes in while they are talking, and is a little surprised to find them together. The lieutenant goes, then there is an excellent scene between the young sergeant who is in love and the girl, who, alas ! no longer cares for him, in which she tells him she cannot betroth him, and begs him not to tell her father. He consents, but accuses her of having had her head turned by one of the officers, and speaks his suspicions of Von Lauffen

The second act is in Von Lauffen's rooms. Klarchen comes in. Her lover says perhaps they ought to part for the sake of her father and for her sake. She asks him what he takes her for, and explains the depth of her love for him, which makes what she has done right in her eyes—the answer of the call of Nature. She tells him she has refused to betroth Helbig, and also tells him of Helbig's suspicions. While their love scene is going on there is a knock. The girl is hurried into Von Lauffen's bedroom ; and he opens the door to Helbig, come to entreat him to forget the difference in their rank and give his word of honour that there is no intimacy between Klarchen and him. Von Lauffen, nervous, and furious at the sergeant's cheek, draws his sword, which only makes Helbig more determined to satisfy himself ; so he rushes to the bedroom and catches sight of the girl just as the officer Von Lauffen has called comes to arrest him. The third act is the court-martial, with Helbig being tried. Want of adequate reasons for the sergeant's attack on Von Lauffen causes the Court to make a very careful and skilful cross-examination, which results in the girl being called, and she tells the truth that she loves him and was with him. The last act is in Von Lauffen's rooms again. The Volkhardt comes to claim the right of fighting a duel with his daughter's seducer, but the officer will not dream of fighting with a non-commissioned officer. Klarchen comes in. The old father, mad with rage, raises a pistol to shoot Von Lauffen, but lowers his arm in obedience to the official tone of the officer telling him to desist from his madness.

This is the weak point of the play—we cannot believe in military discipline being stronger than human nature. Broken down, the poor man begs his daughter to come away with him to some place where they are unknown, but she declares she means to stay with her lover, and her exasperated father shoots her, forgetting, like the author, that that will not put things right. This last act is not convincing, and rather spoilt the reception of the play, which was very enthusiastic after each of the other acts, but less so at the end. The acting was excellent all round, while Hans Stock, as Helbig, gave a remarkable performance, full of varied emotions and fine shades of feeling all of them interesting, and almost all absolutely convincing. We thought he did not quite hit the right note when he broke down at sight of the girl in the bedroom. Fraulein Grawz was not so successful in the part of the girl. We do not think her reading of the part is right. Though Klarchen is only the daughter of a quartermaster she is a girl of character and feeling beyond her station her love is a dignified thing. Fraulein Grawz made her simply the lower class girl letting herself indulge in a pleasant little kittenish love affair.

## THE TOUTING NUISANCE IN BOMBAY.

The touting nuisance, which has been in vogue in the Criminal as well as Civil Courts in Bombay for years past, has at last been grappled with by the Judges and Magistrates, who have issued notices on the local touts to appear before them and show cause, if any, why their names should not be included in the list of touts and published as provided by section 36 of the Legal Practitioners' Act, which has now been made applicable to Bombay. In all 150 Notices had been issued and it was decided to inquire into ten of them at a time.

The first of these inquiries was instituted yesterday by Mr. R. M. Patel, acting Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes when ten persons were called up and examined personally by his honour. Some very amusing explanations were given by most of the men in answer to inquiries from the Court as to their mode of living and to their daily appearance on the Court premises. Some of them were unable to give any satisfactory account of themselves in the face of the searching questions put by the Court, and were in the end told that they must be proclaimed. Others, again, denied that they ever received fees from clients or took commission for having brought suits to vakils. The Judge in their cases adjourned the inquiry till Friday next, when further evidence will be gone through.

The names of the touts who will be proclaimed will be put up in the Court premises for the guidance of the legal practitioners who will not be allowed to accept cases from them without the risk of being officially reported as being guilty of unprofessional conduct.

## PASSENGERS PER S.S. NERA.

The following is the list of passengers expected to arrive in Bombay from Marseilles per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Nera this evening :—Mr Bensusen, Capt Cochrane Mrs and child, Mrs Cobham and 2 children, Mr J Cleven, Mr Clarke and Mrs, Mr Crowder, Capt Cros, Mr Calchocondylis, Mr S R Davar, Mr M D Desoy, Major Dennys Mr Dickson, Mr De Souza, Mr Thuracon Mr and Mrs Mengies, Capt H B Peacock, Miss Peacock, Major, Mrs and child Peyton, Coll Porter, Miss Richardson, Coll Aenock and Miss Young.

## BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following Races will be sailed on Saturday next the 4th February.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race—Course No. 13 start at 3 p. m.

"B" Yachts Handicap Race—Course No. 13, start at 3-45 p. m.

"Tomtit" Class and Handicap Race—Course No. 11, start at 3-10.

Ships Boat Race (Service Rig)—Course No. 2, start at 2-30 p. m.

The Entries will be closed on Friday noon.

## THE WESTMINSTER GLEE SINGERS.

THE first appearance of Mr. Edward Branscombe's Westminster Glee and Concert Party, on the occasion of their second visit to Bombay, was attended by the most gratifying success, and we doubt, to use a hackneyed expression, if the oldest resident in Bombay can recall ever having seen a larger audience at the Town Hall for a concert. Every available seat was occupied testifying to the popularity of Mr. Branscombe's clever party of singers, and one of the most enjoyable nights that has ever fallen to the lot of Bombay music lovers was spent. Whatever some critics may say to the contrary, part songs, especially when unaccompanied, are in our opinion the most attractive form of vocal music, and a highly trained party of performers like the Westminster Glee Singers should never have any difficulty in drawing crowded houses, in India at all events, where such music is in high favour. The Glee is a purely English thing and a natural product of the English mind and character. It is a harmonised ballad, the composition of which sometimes is melancholy, pastoral, inspiring, and amatory as well as cheerful. Immense pains have evidently been taken in the training of Mr. Branscombe's party in this style of music, which has given an increased importance to the highest voice, and the way in which each and all of the performers started off without the slightest preliminary or effort excited the admiration of the audience. The programme was an admirably selected one, Part I opening with the chorus "Furl up the Flag," by James Coward, which was finely rendered by the gentlemen of the Glee Party. First impressions are everything, and those among the audience who had not heard the party before were loudest in their applause of this performance. "The Young Musician" was given as an encore. The next item was the glee "Come let us all a-Maying go," in which the entire party took part, and we think we can say without exaggeration that the Town Hall has never before rung to such tuneful harmony. In response to an encore the party sang "Hail Love, all glorious," a vocal dance. A duet "Ladies, fly from love's smooth tale" by Mr. W. Llewellyn and Mr. Sterndale Bennett followed, the two voices blending well together, and this like the preceding items evoked a storm of applause and was insistently encored. Madame Marie Hooton next entranced the audience by her rendering of the ballad "He thinks I do not love him" by Sainton Dolby. She was in splendid form and her fine contralto voice was heard to great advantage. Being encored, she gave "A dear wifie. The gentlemen of the party followed with the glee "Tell me, babbling Echo," an item which the audience showed their appreciation of in vociferous rounds of applause and demands for an encore. Master William Edgley, who is the possessor of the sweetest treble voice probably ever heard in Bombay, or any other part of India, gave a very charming rendering of the old Irish song "The Minstrel Boy," and answered the encore by singing "When daisies seed." The first part of the programme was brought to a conclusion with a ballet entitled "Now is the month of Maying," in which the entire party took part, and perhaps the highest thing in the way of praise that can be said of their performance is that the audience would willingly have listened to them for an hour. "The peasant's wedding march" was excellently rendered as an encore. Such at least was the impression we gathered from the remarks passed on all sides.

The second half of the programme was commenced with Gounod's well-known Anthem "By Babylon's Wave," which was solemnly rendered by the entire party. The boys' trebles were heard to great effect, while the harmonised parts were a treat to hear. Madame Marie Hooton made her second appearance of the evening and gave the old English ballad "The Bailiff's Daughter," again scoring a great success. She gave "Creole long song" in response to an encore. The next number was an old German folksong entitled "Leonore," the solo part in which was exquisitely rendered by Mr. Edward Branscombe, whose fine tenor voice pleased the audience immensely, and he was encored and sang "The ring and the rose." Perhaps the only regret of the evening was that more was not heard of Mr. Branscombe as a soloist. Mr. Sterndale Bennett next gave the old ballad "The Tinker's Song," his rich bass voice being admirably suited by the selection. Being called out, he sang "The little Irish girl." The boys of the party followed with the vocal waltz "April Morn," a performance which it would be impossible to over-praise. "O month of sweetness" was given as an encore. One of the features of the evening was the humorous musical sketch by Mr. Dudley Causton, who threw the audience into convulsions of laughter by his impersonation of the Stuttering Squire. The glee "When Allen-a-Dal-" by the entire party brought a most enjoyable musical treat to a close, and it is a testimony of the excellence of the performance that every one of the members were encored, and some twice.

## THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

### THE CLOSING CEREMONY.

THE following is the programme for the closing ceremony on Monday next, the 6th instant, for which a large number of invitations will be issued :—Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., will arrive at the Exhibition at 4-45 p.m. and will be received by the Executive Committee at the Entrance Gate. The proceedings will commence at 5 p.m., the Hon'ble Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., presiding. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, will read the report, announce the awards of the Judges, and request the Chairman to distribute the awards and declare the Exhibition closed. The Exhibition will be open from 3 to 8 p.m. and guests will be welcomed to all the side-shows and amusements.

## MOTOR CARS AND CUSTOMS DUTY.

IN the past the Government of India have not been very considerate in the matter of customs duties upon passengers' baggage arriving by sea, but lately a more liberal policy has obtained, and the Bombay officials no longer "make hay" of the contents of boxes and trunks. In fact, surprising concessions have been granted. For instance a motor-car is now classed as personal baggage and admitted free of duty. This is doubtless done with a view to encourage the introduction of automobiles into India, and the motoring public must be highly pleased with the procedure. But, at the same time, from the wholesale importer's point of view, the Government have been over liberal in the matter. This was made apparent at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association last week when Mr. Bradshaw pointed out that Indian trade importers had to pay 5 per cent duty on every car received by them. He urged with great reason the unfairness of exempting a luxury from taxation when classed as personal baggage, and not applying the principle of exemption to articles of necessary everyday use. We do not know where the Customs officer draws the line, but it is said that a car which can be put into a luggage van is always exempted from duty There should be consistency in all cases, for the size of a car can really have nothing to do with the application of the rule. Everyone who wishes to get an automobile should see that he brings one out with him when next he returns from leave, for the exemption is not likely to last for ever.—"Pioneer"

## BHOWNAGAR STATE LOAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, FEB. 1

To-day being the date fixed for the issue of the Bhownagar State Loan bonds, tenderers whose tenders had been accepted were found blocking the Controller's office. When the second batch of the tenders was opened on January 2nd it was found that the loan was more than covered, and tenders amounting to Rs. 1,67,000 had to be rejected. Thus the loan has proved a great success, and considering that it is the first of its kind issued by a Native State, it speaks highly for the credit of Bhownagar and its administration.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ADMINISTRATION.

### A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

THE report, on the administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1903-04 just issued, states:—

But for one fact, the records of the year 1903-1904 show a general growth of prosperity and progress, most welcome after nine years of varying degrees of scarcity. In all parts of the Presidency proper except Gujarat, a rainfall, which was in most districts both timely and sufficient, gave ample scope for the recuperative powers of the agriculturists to assert themselves. In Gujarat itself, though the rainfall was not quite up to the normal, it was nowhere very deficient, and the large outturn of cotton which fetched an unprecedented price, raised many of the land owners to a condition approaching independence. The cultivators in Sind were equally benefited by an inundation at once high and prolonged. Throughout the Province, agriculture once more resumed its proper position. There were, of course, areas, where, owing to excessive, untimely or deficient rainfall, crops were not so good as in the preceding year. Locusts also, though the damage they did was for the most part trifling and confined to small areas, were at times a menace to the prospects of nearly all districts. But for the year the danger passed with the gathering in of the rabi crops, and a glance at the results of any of the principal branches of administration will bear out the fact that the year was marked by a real advance in agricultural prosperity. The small, but distinct, improvement in the statistics of crime, the increased consumption of luxuries shown by the Excise and Opium returns, and the improved realisations of land revenue are sufficient proof of this fact. Industrial and commercial prosperity naturally followed as the outcome of the success of the agriculturist. The mill industry received a new lease of life owing to the large supply of cotton and the high price of manufactured goods combined with an increased demand both for home consumption and for export. The foreign trade of both the principal ports far eclipsed the record figures of the previous year, an opportune demand in Europe for cotton and wheat and other food-grains being the chief cause of the improvement. But while the material prosperity of the Province increased, the terrible scourge of plague widened the extent and intensified the virulence of its ravages, the upper portion of Sind being the only part of the Province unaffected. A decrease of 50,000 in the number of births accentuates the evil effects of a rise of 100,000 in the plague mortality and the result was an excess in the death-rate over the birth-rate which cannot fail to cause considerable anxiety.

THE PLAGUE.

Plague was prevalent during the year ending the 31st May 1904 to a greater extent than in the preceding year, the figures being—

| | Cases. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| 1903-1904 ... ... | 425,387 | 316,523 |
| 1902-1903 ... ... | 393,996 | 288,833 |

During the month of June 1903, the usual general subsidence of plague took place, the number of cases and deaths reported being 4,767 and 3,365 respectively. The figures rose during July (12,344 cases, 8,817 deaths), August (30,542 cases, 21,539 deaths), September (50,057 cases, 36,105 deaths) and October (60,437 cases, 49,225 deaths). A slight improvement was noticeable during November (54,709 cases, 41,659 deaths) which continued during December (42,433 cases, 32,329 deaths) and January 1904 (38,097, cases, 28,701 deaths). The figures again rose in February (39,407 cases, 29,515 deaths) and March (47,556 cases, 35,734 deaths). In the hot weather the number of cases very largly diminished, 30,617 cases and 22,084 deaths being reported in April and 9,311 cases and 7,294 deaths in May. In Bombay City the disease was at its worst during February (2,788 cases, 2,497 deaths) March (4,555 cases, 4,123 deaths) and April (3,568 cases, 3,115 deaths).

The incidence of the disease among Europeans was as follows :—Bombay City 23 cases, 7 deaths during the year under report as against 17 cases, 4 deaths in the previous year ; in the mofussil 2 cases and 1 death as against 2 cases and no death last year.

Inoculation was performed to a greater extent than in the previous year, the total operations performed being 15,292. The number of inoculations performed during the year preceding was 9884.

THE NATIVE STATES.

The only changes of any importance in the administration of the Native States during the year were the installation of the young Chief of Sangli on the "gadi" of his State, and the investiture of the Chiefs of Jamkhandi and Mudhol with the full powers of their States.

From the agriculturists' point of view, the season under review cannot be regarded as an especially favourable one in the Native States. In all, says the Gujarat States, the rainfall was, it is true, sufficient in quantity, though in many cases it was unseasonable. Almost all the Native States were visited by swarms of locusts, which in some places did considerable damage. However, in all States, except those of Gujarat, crops were on the whole good, and even in Gujarat there was nothing that approached real scarcity. The cotton crop was good in all districts and commanded a high price, while the prices of food-grains fell slightly. In Kathiawar some progress was made in bringing land that had long been untilled again under cultivation ; but the process is a slow one. In Native States, as in British districts, the mortality from plauge was heavier than in the preceding year. Bhor and Savantvadi are the only two States reported to have been altogether free from it. As a result, there was a general decrease in the number of pupils attending school. Crime showed a general decrease. The aggregate gross revenue of the Native States amounted to about Rs. 402 lakhs, an improvement of nearly Rs. 70 lakhs on the figures of the previous year. All the more important States shared in this improvement. The trade of Kathiawar and Cutch showed a decrease in imports, but a satisfactory increase in exports. In the case of Kathiawar, this increase amounted to over 100 per cent.

GOVERNMENT MANAGED ESTATES.

There were 163 minors estates under the management of the Collectors. The number of estates under the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer was 313. The improvement in recoveries of revenue and advances is evidence of better agricultural conditions. Some of the estates also paid considerable sums in liquidation of their debts.

There were 500 estates under the Manager of Incumbered Estates in Sind. The financial success of the management is shown by the fact that, besides contributing to the maintenance of the owners, the estates paid over Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs in liquidation of loans and private debts and had a credit balance at the end of the year.

POLICE.

No important changes took place in the number and constitution of the Police Force during the year. The improvement in the education of the force which was noticed last year was steadily maintained and the percentage of officers and men who can read and write is now 53. Among the Bombay City Police there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of punishments, but the figures for the whole Presidency show a trifling increase. Recruiting improved slightly, but the number of vacancies at the end of the year was a little larger than at the end of the previous year. The whole force was re-armed with Martini-Henri arms, but at the annual shooting competitions the police of some districts competed with the old Snider smooth-bores. The decrease in crime of all descriptions was maintained. The percentage of convictions obtained by the police was not quite so good as in previous years, and even under the more serious heads of crime there is only an improvement in case of murder and cognate offences, the results under other heads being a little worse than those of the previous year. Sind is chiefly responsible for the falling-off. The results obtained by the Bombay City Police show an improvement in all classes of cases. Satisfactory work was done in breaking up gangs of dacoits in Kathiawar, Khandesh and Satara. Stolen property decreased considerably in value while the percentage of recoveries showed a marked improvement. The number of undetected cases decreased proportionately with the decrease in crime but the proportion of such cases to the total number for disposal still remained high.

PRISON ADMINISTRATION.

The principal features of the prison administration were the release of 1,845 of the better behaved prisoners not classed as habitual on January 1st 1903, in celebration of the Coronation of the King-Emperor, and a decrease of 3,400 in the number of admissions. The result was a fall of 2 414 in the average daily population combined with a percentage increase of habitual offenders among the prison population. The decrease in admissions was due to the fall in prices of food-grains, which also caused a decrease in the cost of dieting per head. Owing to the decrease in overcrowding it was possible to enforce discipline more strictly by decreasing the number of floggings and utilising punishment cells more often. A system of special marks which secure 15 days' remission for a convict who has committed no offence during the year was introduced. The cash earnings of the prisoners decreased, but this fact is explained partly by the smaller number of prisoners and partly by a good deal of the prisoners' work being paid for by adjustment with other departments. The health of the prisoners showed a marked improvement ; deaths were fewer and the daily percentage of sick smaller. In spite of precautions there was an outbreak of pneumonia in the Sind Gang, but there were no other serious epid mics.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

The small decrease in the number of suits disposed of by the civil courts is explained by the

disorganisation caused by plague combined with a decrease in suits for money and moveable property caused by the debtor being in a better position to meet his liabilities owing to the more favourable season. Another cause which reduced the number of suits was the increase in conciliation agreements. There was a small but satisfactory decrease in the average duration of both contested and uncontested suits, as well as in that of appeals. Though the number of suits decreased, their aggregate value rose by Rs. 17 lakhs, and this partly accounts for the small improvement in the receipts of the Courts. This was accompanied by a satisfactory decrease in expenditure. The figures show a considerable improvement in the amount realised in execution of decrees.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

Increased activity on the part of the Local Boards is indicated by a general increase in the number of meetings. Their financial position showed a slight improvement and they were able to increase their expenditure on education, medical relief, and civil works and yet to show an increased closing balance. A large number of new Boards were constituted during the year. To judge by the number of voters who exercised their right to vote, the people of the Northern Divison would seem to take least interest in the work of the Boards.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION..

A satisfactory development took place in the financial position of the Bombay Municipality. A careful revision of the assessment of properties in the City resulted in an increase of over Rs. 2 1-2 lakhs in the amount produced by property taxes. This, combined with smaller increases, gave the Municipality an income which exceeded that of the previous year by over Rs. 3 lakhs and was the highest ever received by the Municipality at the prevailing rates of taxation. A permanent increase of Rs. 4 lakhs in income, not counterbalanced by any increase in expenditure, except in the interest on loans, is anticipated. Public health showed no improvement, death from both plague and small-pox increasing considerably in number. Some progress was made in works of street-improvement. Considering the serious epidemics prevalent during the year, it is satisfactory that the number of pupils in Municipal schools showed practically no decline.

The general prosperity of the year produced a distinct improvement in the financial position of the District Municipalities in spite of the loss of income due to the evacuation of houses caused by plague. In Sind there was a book decrease in receipts which was more than counterbalanced by a large decrease in expenditure. In all divisions of the Presidency proper increased expenditure was accompanied by increased receipts, while there was a satisfactory improvement in the aggregate closing balance. The Ahmedabad Municipality continued its drainage scheme, raising a further loan of Rs. 3 lakhs for the purpose. There was a small increase in the aggregate liabilities of the Municipalities.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Bombay Improvement Trust made good progress during the year with the Colaba Reclamation scheme, and with the leasing of the sites made available at Nagpada. Modifications were introduced into several of the other schemes but good progress was made in the acquisition of properties affected thereby. Some progress was also made with the provision of quarters for the police and tenements for the poor. Revenue operations showed a satisfactory credit balance. A new loan of Rs. 60 lakhs was raised, and the high rate at which it was issued is evidence of the financial stability of the Trust. The capital expenditure rose by over Rs. 10 lakhs. Thirty-nine lakhs of rupees were spent on acquisition and it is satisfactory to note that the increase in the proportion of cases amicably settled is maintained.

PORT TRUST RECORDS.

The general improvement in trade produced at all the three Ports of Bombay, Karachi and Aden fresh financial records. The improvement on the previous year's receipts was over Rs. 5 lakhs at Bombay, Rs. 4 lakhs at Karachi, and Rs. 77,000 at Aden. The Bombay Port Trust greatly increased its expenditure on capital works and placed a contract for the construction of the new docks, which are estimated to cost in all Rs. 332 lakhs. The financial success of the Karachi Trust was again chiefly due to the export wheat trade. Preparations for improving the railway facilities of the port were made during the year. At all three ports dredging operations were continued as usual.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

Important agricultural experiments in connection with the hybridization of cotton and wheat were carried out at the various Government Farms and experimental plots during the year, the main object being to discover what kinds are most successful in the various districts. The large amount of seed distributed from the farms shows that the public believe in the practical nature of these experiments. The comparative experiments with different kinds of manures at the Manjri Farm and elsewere yielded only a few positive results, but work of this nature necessarily takes several years. Some useful work was done in connection with the prevention of disease in groundnuts and jowari. With the disappearance of famine conditions the demand for tagavi decreased to such an extent that advances under the two tagavi Acts fell by nearly Rs. 28 lakhs. The decrease is most remarkable in the Deccan and Gujarat. There was a small increase in some districts of Sind, which indicates some tendency to apply to Government, rather than to the money-lender, for aid to finance the crops; but probably the result was mainly due to the refusal of the money-lenders to advance money owing to the introduction of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

PRICES AND WAGES.

The marked decline in the price of food-grains did not produce any general fall in the rates of wages. The demand for labour, both skilled and unskilled, was constant, and in some parts the supply of unskilled labour was, owing to the depopulation caused by plague, at times deficient.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

In response to the good season the condition of manufactures and industries of all kinds showed an improvement. This was especially the case with the cotton ginning, spinning and weaving mills, which in some parts were unable to deal with all the material brought to them. The outturn of these mills increased greatly to meet a larger demand for goods both for local consumption and for export. The match factory at Ahmedabad and the rum distillery at Poona are by their very existance and indication that capital is seeking new outlets in the direction of commercial enterprise. A considerable improvement was noticed in the condition of the weavers of Bijapur; and all artisan classes benefited by the improved demand for their wares, as well as by the cheapness of food. An entirely new field of commercial enterprise was opened up with the inauguration of the gold mines in the Dharwar District.

A return of prosperity is reflected in the trade returns of the year. Both at Bombay and at Karachi the figures are the highest yet recorded, and while this fact is to some extent due to the increase in value of the merchandise dealt with, there can be no doubt that there was also a considerable increase in the volume of trade. Practically all branches of trade share in the increase. Even the coasting trade of the Presidency proper, the figures of which were swelled in recent year by movements of grain along the coast to meet deficiencies in local supplies, in spite of the disappearance of the "raison d'etre" of this kind of trade, shows an increase of 3 percent. in value. Another healthy symptom is that while imports and exports both show increases, by far the largest increase is in exports of Indian merchandise, the heavy exports of bajri, jowari and wheat showing that the country has resumed its proper position as the Egypt of the East. The chief feature of the year is the marked increrse in wheat and cotton exports in response to the European demand.

To touch briefly on the trade of the three principle ports, the private foreign sea-borne trade of the Presidency proper reached the record figure of more than 100 crores of rupees in value. The most noticeable features in the year's returns are the exports of grain, which increased by 124 per cent., of opium, which rose by 31 per cent., and of raw cotton, which by a rise of over 7 crores reached the record total of 18 crores. The importance of the cotton trade is realised only by considering this increase in exports in the light of the large increase in home consumption combined with the considerable rise in price. Imports of manufactured cotton rose by more than one crore in value, while exports also rose by 74 lakhs. The decrease in the import of grain and in the exports of horns and manures is evidence of the disappearance of famine conditions, while the increase in imports of machinery, dyeing and tanning materials and metals points to the expansion of commercial enterprise. The revival in re-exportation of foreign merchandise is another satisfactory feature. The land trade of the Presidency showed a corresponding improvement.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total outlay on public works showed a further decline from Rs. 86 lakhs to Rs. 71 lakhs. The decrease was wholly under the head of Imperial works and was due to the cessation of famine relief works. The figures of Provincial and Local Funds expenditure were both considerably in excess of those of the preceding year. A detailed account of the works both civil and military will be found in Chapter IV. The Provincial expenditure on civil buildings increased to Rs. 27 lakhs while that on communications remained at Rs 11 lakhs.

IRRIGATION

The total expenditure on irrigation in the Presidency and Sind amounted to Rs. 52 lakhs or Rs. 8 lakhs less than in the previous year. The decrease was confined to Sind the expenditure in the Presidency proper showing an increase

Of the works in the Presidency proper the Nira, Mutha and Gokak Canals are the most important. A capital outlay of Rs. 2 3-4 lakhs was incurred on the Mutha Canals but this was with the object of improving the existing service and not on the extension of the system. There was a slight improvement in the percentage of revenue to expenditure on both the Nira and Mutha systems. In all divisions a satisfactory amount of work was done in connection with the construction and maintenance of small tanks. The need for irrigation was less felt and the area irrigated showed a slight decrease. There was however a considerable increase in direct receipts on account of Imperial irrigation works of all kinds. Operations in connection with the Nira, Gokak, Krishna Godavari and Ghat Tank surveys were carried on during the year with results which were on the whole favourable. The total irrigated from the Gujarat and Deccan works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was 87,819 acres against 99,290 acres in the previous year. The gross revenue rose from Rs. 7,73,444 in 1902-1903 to Rs. 7,79,638. In Sind the inundation was distinctly good, the water being above the fair irrigating level at the Bukkur Guage for 54 days in all. The newly remodelled Desert Cannal and the almost complete Mahiwah system worked well and the earnings of the latter were remarkable. A lot of masonry work was done on the Nasrat Cannal and considerable allotments were made on lands irrigated by it and the Jamrao Canal. The high level of the river caused some trouble by silting up the canal mouths and causing breaches in the bunds.

The area irrigated by all classes of works in the Province was 3,151,807 acres against 2,925,671 acres in the previous year. The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 73,33,716, of which Rs. 5,00,835 were on account of direct and Rs. 68,32,881 on account of indirect receipts, the corresponding figures for 1902-1903 being Rs. 4,67,651 and Rs. 52,29,925 respectively.

RAILWAYS.

During the year the mileage of railway open for traffic under the control of the Bombay Government increased by 73 miles. Of the new lines, three with a total length of 65 miles were in Gujarat and Baroada, the most important being the Baroda-Godhra Chord Railway. The construction of a line of tramway between Neral Station and Matheran was sanctioned after the close of the year. The gross earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway and the Southern Mahratta Railway all showed an improvement; while those of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway fell by Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 227 lakhs. Owing to the efforts of the Southern Mahratta Railway administration, an improvement was visible in the direct export trade of the port of Mormugao to Europe.

FINANCE.

The year's financial statement reflects the reviving prosperity of the Province. The gross Imperial, Provincial, and Local receipts improved by 3 1-2 crores of rupees to Rs. 17,57,46,516. The expenditure which totalled Rs. 9,07,15,376 was more by about 2 crores than in the previous year. There was thus an increase of about 1 1-2 crores in the surplus.

LAND CUSTOMS.

The important feature of the land Customs administration during the year was the establishment of a Customs frontier against Kathiawar from January 1st, 1904. The total revenue from Land Customs nearly doubled owing to increased receipts on the Portuguese frontiers due to the better season. The receipts on the Kathiawar frontier were nearly Rs. 6,000 during the first three months.

OPIUM.

During the year a rumoured failure of the Chinese opium crop created a large demand for Malwa opium for export to China, with the result that imports from the States to Bombay and exports from Bombay to China rose very considerably and reached a total far above the average of the past decade. The average price of opium, especially that of old opium, improved. The financial result was an increase of over Rs. 31 lakhs in the Imperial revenue. As an item of excise the chief point of interest in connection with opium is the apparent result of the new separate shop system. In the selection districts where the farming of the dispensing shops is let to a single contractor, the retail price being fixed by Government, there was a general increase in the sales of opium, amounting in four districts to over 1,000 lbs. In districts where the separate shops system is in force, and where in consquence there is no fixed maximum price, the high prices caused by the dealers resulted in a general decrease in consumption. The result of the sales in all British districts was an increase of 8,000 lbs., a fact which is due to the revival of prosperity. There was also a considerable increase in the issues to Native States and in the sales of locally produced opium in Baroda. The total excise opium receipts rose by nearly Rs. 1 lakh. In Sind the separate shop system for the sale of opium has not yet been introduced. The consumption and Excise revenue showed a slight increase during the year.

THE SALT DEPARTMENT.

Several events of interest ocurred in connection with the administration of the Salt Department. At the end of the previous year the duty had been reduced from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2 per maund and it was anticipated that this would make salt considerably cheaper. This effect was actually produced in the case of Baragra salt, but the unseasonable rain in May 1903 diminished the outturn of sea salt by 17 lakhs of maunds or about 22 per cent., with the result that there was at the time some fear of a salt famine. The crisis was tided over by giving increased facilities for manufacture and the favourable manufacturing season has since replenished the stocks to some extent. An attempt was made to introduce the use of Baragra salt into districts which have been accustomed to use sea salt and depots were opened at Bombay, Poona and Sholapur; but in spite of the smaller price of the natural salt, the sales were trifling and the experiment had to be abandoned. The reduction in duty lowered the price of sea salt only in those districts where Baragra salt had sufficient hold on the people's taste to compete with it. Exports of Baragra salt to Baroda and parts of India outside the Presidency did, however, show a satisfactory increase. The consumption per head improved slightly in Gujarat and fell off slightly in the rest of the Presidency. The reduction in duty, combined with a decrease in the total amount issued, reduced the total revenue by nearly Rs. 53 lakhs. In Sind also there was a shortage in the stocks in hand owing to the cyclone of 1902 but still the price fell by a little more than the amount of the reduction in the duty. It is curious that, in spite of this and in spite of the agricultural prosperity of the year, the consumption per head decreased slightly. The reduction in the duty reduced the total receipts by about Rs. 1 1-2 lakhs. The amount of salt produced in Aden showed a slight improvement, while the exports from the Italian Salt Works at Shaikh Othman rose by 25,000 tons after the heavy fall of the previous year.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

The Abkari returns for the year indicate an increased ability on the part of the people to purchase the luxuries to which they are accustomed. The consumption of all articles liable to excise duty showed an increase, which was very marked in the case of the two most important—country spirit and toddy. The separate shop system for the sale of country liquor was introduced into three districts—in the case of one, Khandesh, in a slightly modified form. In this district there was a large increase in consumption; but in the other two districts the new system produced the same result as that produced in Belgaum in the previous year, namely, a considerable decrease in consumption. In these districts the place of country liquor was to some extent taken by cheap foreign spirits and by rum distilled near Poona and excised at tariff rates. The total result for all British districts was an increase of 2 1-2 lakhs of gallons in the consumption of country liquor, one of 7 lakhs of gallons in that of toddy and one of 25,000 gallons in that of Poona rum. There was a corresponding increase of more than Rs. 11 lakhs in the total Excise Revenue. An enlargement of the Preventive Establishment resulted in an increase in the number of detected offences against the Abkari law. In Sind there were no noticeable fluctuations in the consumption of excise articles except in that of bhang and charas which increased considerably. The Abkari revenue was practically the same as in the previous year. The Abkari receipts at Aden and Perim showed a slight improvement.

COTTON DUTIES.

The prosperity of the cotton-weaving industry during the year under report is shown by a small increase in the number of mills combined with a rise of about 12 per cent., in the amount of woven goods produced. There was a slight decrease in the outturn of yarn, which was due to the fact that the price of that article did not make the manufacture of it as profitable as the manufacture of cotton goods. The net revenue under the Cotton Duties Act improved by Rs. 1 3-4, lakhs.

EDUCATION.

The effects of plague on education were probably more serious than on any other department of administration. On March 31st nearly 1,100 schools with over 70,000 pupils on their rolls were closed on account of plague. In the previous year the number of pupils excluded on account of schools being closed for plague was 40,000. The returns for the year under report show a total decrease of a little over 20,000 in the number of pupils attending educational institutions. It appears therefore that, but for precautionary measures against plague, there would have been a slight improvement in the attendance at educational institutions to record.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot. 23, Farringdon Road London, England.

## BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding. There were present: Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Dimmock, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. R. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary

LOVE GROVE CHANNEL.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated that Messrs. Ali Mahomed Cassum and Co., to whom the work of cutting out rocky barriers in the channel at Love Grove had been entrusted, now declined to undertake the work, stating that their work in the low level channel had proceeded further inland and that they had now no workman employed at Love Grove. Under the circumstances the work of deepening the Channel would be postponed for the present.

The letter was recorded.

A CONTAMINATED WELL.

Consideration was given to a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for sanction to the proposal therein made, copy of a letter to his address from the Divisional Health Officer, No. 1 Division, as follows:—"I have to inform you that the water of the well at premises No. 81-83, Parei Read, owned by Mr. Laisi Doongersi, is in an offensive condition. The owner was asked to clean the well. This was done but as very little improvement resulted, a sample was taken for analysis. The water was found to be most seriously contaminated with both animal and vegetable organic matters, rendering it a source of danger to health. I therefore request the favour of your obtaining sanction of the Standing Committee to a notice in writing under Section 381 of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, being served on Mr. Laisi Doongersi calling upon him or his agent to fill in the well."

On the motion of Dr. Master consideration of the matter was postponed pending the Commissioner submitting a report on the state of the Municipal drains and the sub-soil water in the neighbourhood of the well.

COMMISSION CHARGES.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, submitting a proposal for sanction to a grant of Rs. 7,780 from surplus cash balance to meet an excess in the commission charges, &c., payable to the G. I. P. Railway for the collection of Town Duties. The Commissioner in his memorandum stated that in the current year's budget a sum of Rs. 15,000 is provided for the payment of commission and other charges to the G. I. P. Railway for the collection of Town Duties. Out of the above grant there is now only a balance of Rs. 530-9-10 after paying charges up to the end of October 1904. The Railway Co. was written to furnish me with an estimate of the amount that will likely be required to meet commission, &c., charges for the remaining 4 months, viz., from 1st November 1904 to the end of February 1905. In reply the Chief Auditor states that a further sum of Rs. 8,309 will be necessary. It will be seen that an additional sum of Rs. 7,778-6-2 will be required to supplement the grant of the current year. I would, therefore, request the favour of your obtaining the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 7,780 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the commission, &c., charges payable to the Company up to the end of February next.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant applied for.

The Committee then adjourned.

## THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Macedonia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arnold, Miss | Heywood, Mrs and child. |
| Bell, Miss Moberly | Key, Mr and Mrs P |
| Butcher, Mr and Mrs and 2 children | Latham, Mr P D |
| Burgin, Mr J | Luce, Miss |
| Brelvis, Mr | Menheunet, Mr J |
| Bull, Miss | Morgan, Miss |
| Boon, Miss G | Parrott, Mr W L |
| Cooper, Mrs and 2 infts | Parkinson, Mr and Valet |
| Cordingley, Miss | Reid, Mr |
| Carter, Miss | Smith, Miss Barton |
| Cumper, Mrs | Saunderson, Mr P |
| Chambers, Mrs and 2 infants | Tilley, Mr E |
| Creyk, Mrs R | Worman, Mrs and 2 children |
| Dudgeon, Capt and Mrs | Wheeler, Lieut G C |
| Elliott, Lily Lady and maid | Wright, Mrs |
| Ennis, Mr | Warmant, Mr R E |
| Gunn, Mr and Mrs | Warmant, Mr J |
| | Windsor, Miss |
| | Warne, Mr G |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Anderson, Major C C | Luscombe, Mr |
| Adler, Mr B J H | Leivy, Miss |
| Allgood, Capt | Long, Miss |
| Butler, Mr | Millard, Mr and Mrs W S and 2 children |
| Baker, Mr and Mrs | Millard, Miss |
| Bell Mr and Mrs | Musser, Rev and Mrs |
| Browning, Mr and Mrs | Morrison, Mr D |
| Burton, Mr B | Macfarlane, Mr R M |
| Carter, Mrs | Masalister, Rev and Mrs |
| Coopper, Capt | Morgan, Capt and Mrs |
| Classen, Mr and Mrs A | Mitchell, Mr J C |
| Carter, Miss | McLeod, Mr C C |
| Dodds, Dr Mary | Manuel, Rev D G |
| Duncan, Miss | Michey, Mr |
| De Castro, Mr | Ogden, Mr W B |
| Douglas, Dr A | Puray Mrs |
| Elliott, Mr and Mrs | Procter, Mr H |
| Eving, Mr R L | Parker, Capt and Mrs |
| Eales, Mr W J | Perrott, Miss |
| Fitzpatrick, Mr J J | Pury, Mr |
| Fisher, Mr and Mrs J C | Parker, Rev and Mrs |
| Fox, Major and Mrs A B | Roche, Mr G R |
| Goldie, Miss | Ritchie, Mr and Mrs L |
| Gallwey, Sir and Lady | Ritchie, Mr C |
| Gunn, Mr and Mrs | Smith, Mr and Mrs |
| Gearson, Mr | Stephanides, Mr P C |
| Holmes, Mr | Strong, Miss |
| Hoghton, Major | Singer, Mr and Mrs |
| Hill, Miss M B | Smith, Miss M |
| Hutchinson, Mr A M | Taylor, Mrs Adams |
| Inglis, Mrs and child | Taylor, Miss A R |
| Inglis, Miss | Townshend, Miss |
| Jacob Mr S H | Thompson, Mr |
| Joicey, Miss | Townshend Mr |
| Jameson, Mr | Thakore, Mr D K |
| Kilgour, Rev and Mrs | Turner, Miss |
| Kohler, Mr J | Upcott, Mr |
| Lal, M Mohan | Walker, Capt G K |
| Long, Capt W C | Woods, Major and Mrs. |
| Lynch, Mr | |

FROM BRINDISI.

Stokes, Mr and Mrs

FROM PORT SAID.

McClintoch, Mr F F — Owen, Mr C G
Mitra, Dr.

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI.

Lethbridge, Miss B — Taylor, Miss G P

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI

Barff, Mrs and infant

FROM BRINDISI TO KARACHI.

Bayley, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES TO COLOMBO.

Smith, Mr J, and Secretary

FROM BRINDISI TO COLOMBO.

Johnson, Mr and Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES TO HONGKONG.

Ross, Mr C H

FROM LONDON TO HONGKONG.

Bailey, Mrs W D

FROM LONDON TO SHANGHAI.

Robertson, Two Misses

FROM LONDON TO SYDNEY.

Hurll, Mr P — Willougby Mr F
Elliott, Mr A G — Welch, Mr A F C

## HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 30th January, 1905.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1904-05..... £18,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 28th Jan. 1905 by Council Bills..... £18,849,363
By Gold..... nil
3 Amount remitted in excess over Budget Estimate..... £2,349,363

APIOLINE CHAPOTEAUT is superior to steel drops or penny royal and is a safe remedy for ladies. Recommended to remove pain, obstruction and the irregularities peculiar to the sex.

# ELECTROPLATING, GILDING AND BRONZING

of Cutlery and Drawing Room Ornaments, and Repairs of these articles have been our speciality for over twenty years.

Hundreds of testimonials testify the Brilliancy, Durability and Cheapness of our work.

Write for list of charges to

## C. JOST & Co.,

Electroplaters,
Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

# M. BRESLAUER & CO.,

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOW TO FURNISH THE HOUSE.

Hints on Decorating and Furnishing the Home in an artistic manner will be given free of charge by our London experts in Home Decoration engaged for the purpose of executing orders regarding Wall papers, painting in oil, Upholstery, &c., &c.

Estimates and Designs on Application.

TABLE COVERS, TABLE AND BED LINEN, CURTAINS, FABRICS, &c., &c.

Our Choice selection of Plated Ware and Cutlery

CONSISTS OF

Trays, Vegetable, Pie, Breakfast, Entree Dishes, Tea Kettle, Cruets, Tea Sets, Jam Pots, Pickle Jars, &c.,—all of the best finish and plated on pure White Metal.

Table, Dessert, Tea, and Coffee Spoons, Table and Dessert Knives.

MATTRESSES, ART MUSLINS, PILLOWS, CARPETS, RUGS. &c., &c.

No time or expense is spared in giving every satisfaction in the carrying out of orders entrusted to our care.

Special terms for quantities to—

CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, &c.

A visit is respectfully solicited.

# M. BRESLAUER & CO.

BOMBAY.

## ADVENTURES OF A TONGA DRIVER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding on the Appellate Side of the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Bala Narayen, who was convicted by Mr. M. B. Tyabjee, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of theft and administering dhatura with intent to commit theft, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of eight years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40.

The circumstances of the case are peculiar. The accused hired a two-horse tonga from one Dagdu at Newasa for a journey to Ranjangaon and back. He was to return to Newasa in the evening. Dagdu's son, Piaru, an intelligent boy of about 14, drove the tonga. Accused went to a man of his caste at Ranjangaon, and after dining with him started in the tonga. When it was getting dark he gave the boy some fried rice. Piaru, on tasting it, found it bitter and said so. The accused suggested that the rice was little burned, and he gave Piaru some sweetmeat which he ate. Accused gave him some sweet-powder ball, which also had a bitter taste, of which he ate a little, and put the rest in his pocket as he had put the rice therein. Accused then induced Piaru to drive to a place different from Ranjangaon. They came to Wadale after sunset and stopped. The boy felt drowsy and went to sleep. This was on the 25th August last. He could not say what happened on the next day. That day Piaru was found about five miles from Wadale, quite naked, chattering and playing with his fingers. He spoke, but not intelligibly. He was found later near another village. A cloth was given him to cover himself with, but he placed it on his head. He put his hand to his mouth, and a piece of bread was given him, which he did not eat but placed under his arm. At last he was found by his father, after a search, lying on the ground covered with prickly pear thorns. His shirt was found at some distance, and its pocket contained some of the things the accused had given him to eat. It was clear he was suffering from the effects of administration of a deleterious substance. Accused had removed a silver anklet from Piaru's person, and had driven in the tonga to Ghodnadi in the Poona district, where he asked one Abdulla to get the Tonga and ponies sold. He asked Rs. 40 for the turn-out, and demanded immediate payment, which circumstance excited suspicion, and information was given to the police. Accused was dressed finely and seemed to have behaved so as to impose on people. He was watched and finally handed to the police. At Ghodnadi he disposed of the boy's anklet. Accused said in his statement in Court that he did not know that the seed he gave the boy would stupefy him. The accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their Lordships, looking at the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ABDULLA ALI.

Mr. Weldon, on behalf of a creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing for a fortnight on the ground that certain documents had not yet been translated. Mr. Binning, for the insolvent, opposed the application, remarking that this was the seventh postponement asked for by the creditor. His Lordship granted the application, with an intimation that no further postponement would be given.

RE CHATURBHUJ SOONDERJI.

On the application of Mr. Ardesir Kapadia, an interim order was granted to the insolvent.

RE PREMJI DEVCHAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE GORDHANDAS RADHAKISON.

Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyabji and Co., for a creditor, moved absolute a rule "nisi" calling upon an insolvent to show cause why a warrant should not issue for his arrest and imprisonment for contempt of the Court's order to file his schedule. The insolvent was adjudicated at the instance of the creditor on the 30th March last. He subsequently applied for a revocation of the order of adjudication, which was not granted. He then disputed the creditor's claim, and the creditor had to prove it before Mr. Justice Crowe. The present rule was then taken out, and Counsel urged that, unless the rule was made absolute, the insolvent would not file his schedule.

His Lordship made the rule absolute, and directed the writ not to be issued for a fortnight in order to enable the insolvent to file his schedule within that time.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Cooverji Umersey Joshi and another; Hiralal Amolal Sha; Soonderji Tharia Thucker; Rimond Clement Track and another; Nathalal Harilal Sha; David Solomon Hullegua; and Dawoodkhan Lalkhan Butler.

FINAL DISCHARGE.

Manekji Cursetji Sorabji applied for his final discharge, which his Lordship granted.

## FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presides at the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day. There are in all eight cases committed for trial, implicating nine prisoners, seven of whom are Hindus, one Parsee, and one European. There is one case of murder; one of murder and attempt to murder; one of abetment of forgery and of using as genuine a forged document; one of forgery and abetment of forgery; one of being in possession of counterfeit currency notes; one of voluntarily causing grievous hurt; one of counterfeiting currency notes; and one of theft. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Shapurji Cowasji Sanjana, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for abetment of forgery and of using as genuine a forged document.

2. Ramrao Anandrao Kirtikar and Narayen Anandrao Wagley, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, for forgery, abetment of forgery, theft, and dishonestly receiving stolen property.

3. Raisey Dewsey, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for being in possession of counterfeit currency notes.

4. Gafur Purdeshi, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for theft.

5. Bharu Kalla, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for murder.

6. Dhondi Nana, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

7. Hargamsingh Shewsingh, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for counterfeiting currency notes.

8. Carl Godfried R. Von der Linden, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, for murder and attempt to murder.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague Attack. | Plague Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ... | 10 | 4 | 8 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ... | 21 | 17 | 45 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ... | 18 | 11 | 30 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ... | 6 | 5 | 18 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ... | 15 | 12 | 48 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion ... | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worli ... | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| Water Division ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals ... | 0 | 5 | 18 |
| Total ... | 72 | 57 | 187 |
| Total plague deaths to date... | 279,338 | 231,456 | |
| Same date last year ... | 56 | 63 | 145 |

SMALL-POX.

| Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|
| 30 | 21 |

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

## NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PAPER SUPPLIERS.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Chief Judge, heard a suit in which Messrs. Gordon, Hughes and Company, proprietors of the "Advocate of India," sought to recover from Messrs. John Dickinson and Company, Limited, a sum of Rs. 1,718, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the alleged failure of the defendants to supply to the plaintiffs in October and November 1904 green paper for printing the "Advocate" in contravention of their contract dated the 22nd November 1902. The plaintiffs gave the defendants' credit for Rs. 909 and claimed for the balance of Rs. 809. Mr. Binning, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Bomanji Mehta, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne and Company, solicitors, represented the defendants.

The following issues were raised on behalf of the defendants: (1) Whether there was any legal contract; if there was, the breach of it was denied. (2) Whether, if there was such a contract, it existed in October or November. (3) Whether in October or November the defendants were guilty of a breach of contract, and they generally disputed the damages.

Mr Binning in opening the case for the plaintiffs said that the plaintiffs and the defendants had dealings with each other for some years. The defendants were the only persons who could supply the kind of paper on which the plaintiffs' newspaper was printed. The Counsel referred to the correspondence which had passed between the parties and in which the defendants were alleged to have agreed to keep a sufficient stock of green paper in their godowns for the plaintiffs' use and to continue keeping such a stock. In October and November last the defendants failed to supply the plaintiffs with sufficient quantity of green paper, with the result that their newspaper had to come out in white instead of green. As it was impossible to get this particular kind of green paper in the bazaar, the white paper had to be purchased from the defendants, and in using it the plaintiffs were put to considerable inconvenience, trouble and loss. The "Advocate" was a paper which came out in green, and it was a serious matter if they had now to print it in white.

Mr. F. F. Gordon, examined by Mr. Binning, said he was the editor and proprietor of the "Advocate of India" and had been so for the last eleven years. During that period he purchased paper from Messrs. John Dickinson and Company. Until this breach of contract, and but for one previous failure, he was supplied with the green paper. In the previous failure he did not know, of his knowledge, if the defendants had paid any damages, but he was informed that they did. Until the last breach their relations were very satisfactory. He did not remember the interview with regard to Mr. S. N. Powell, representative of Messrs John Dickinson and Company, coming to him to increase the contract. Since he became proprietor of the paper there had been a steady increase in its circulation. The "Advocate" used more paper now than it did in the past; and from December last they commenced publishing more pages. As a result of this the consumption was increased. The defendants' failure to supply green paper had disorganised the whole printing establishment, as it had to print the paper on single sheets. It entailed employment of extra hands and resulted in the job work being set aside for the paper to be got out in time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, the witness said the contract was not to supply any amount of paper that the witness might ask for. He, however, expected from the contract that the defendants undertook to supply so-called green paper according to the consumption, which was regulated by a knowledge of the previous six months supply. The whole time the contract existed it was considered a running contract. Indents were made not at regular intervals, but when paper was needed a clerk sent out a stereotyped indent for sixteen bales at a time. He denied that Mr. Powell had warned him that his consumption had increased and that he had asked him to be ready so as not to run a risk.

Re-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said he instructed Mr. Archibald Brewin on several occasions to see Mr. Powell about the increased consumption of the paper. To the witness' knowledge Mr. Powell was perfectly aware that the paper was being consumed in large quantities. Mr. Powell never said that he was unable to carry out the contract, nor did he write to witness to that effect. At the time of the breach in October, witness had a conversation with Mr. Powell.

Mr. Archibald Brewin, manager of the "Advocate" Printing Press, was next examined in support of the plaintiffs' case.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

## AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE'S THREE WIVES.

REUTER'S Paris correspondent reports that the Civil Court was occupied with the hearing of the extraordinary disputed marrige case in which the American millionaire, Mr. Gardner is the defendant.

The action is brought by Mrs. Carrie Swain, who claims that the validity of her marriage with Mr. Gardner shall be recognised, and should the Court reject this demand, damages to the amount of a million francs.

Maitre Fernand Labori, who appeared for Mrs. Swain, said that Mr. Gardner in 1866, when he was a theatrical manager, married his client, who was then a singer known as Mrs. Carrie Wisler. She had been divorced from her former husband, whose name was Swain. The record of the marriage between Mr. Gardner and Mrs. Swain had disappeared.

Continuing, Maitre Labori said that the pair went on a theatrical tour in Austria, where Mrs. Gardener earned considerable sums. They invested in gold mines, and, as the result of these speculations, realised a large fortune. In 1901, Mr. Gardener fell in love with a friend of his wife's, Madame Le Glay, who had been divorced from her husband. He then left his wife, alleging as a pretext for his conduct that her marriage with him was null and void, he having been married previously. He omitted to add that he had been divorced from his former wife, whose name was Anna Graham. Instead, he sent a copy of the divorce decree which had terminated his union with Madame Graham to Mrs. Swain, informing her that it was really a decree, dissolving her own marriage with him. Mr. Gardner subsequently married Madame Le Glay in London. On learning this Mr. Swain sued Mr. Gardner in the Philadelphia Court which had granted the divorce between him and Madame Graham. She sought leave to plead the nullity of this divorce, but the American Court rejected her claim. Mrs. Swain then brought the present action before the Paris Court, affirming the validity of her marriage with Mr. Gardner.

Should she lose her case, she will demand half the fortune of Mr. Gardner, in addition to a million francs as damages.

## VENICE'S THREATENED THRILLS.

AFTER getting used to the lighting of the catacombs with electricity, it need cause no shock to hear that its introduction into the Doge's Palace, Venice, is contemplated, writes a Rome correspondent.

From many points of view it is a most necessary and wise departure, from others much to be deplored. To be sure, fires in Italy seldom take place, but with petroleum, or even gas, there is the ever-present danger, which would be entirely obviated by electric light with the further advantage of showing off certain frescoes which have not issued from the darkness for ages. On the other hand, can one imagine the dungeons and torture chamber on the Bridge of Sighs lighted with electric globes? Where then, would be the shiver of anticipation and pity with which one approaches the historical prison? Where the gloomy corners only hinted at by the flickering candle, and out of which it is so easy to conjure the ghostly face of some unfortunate prisoner? All this delicious horror will be a thing of the past. Electric light is the best of detectives; nothing escapes its searching rays, and it will definitely lay many ghosts and dispel many legends. The dungeon in its rays will appear almost comfortable, if not desirable, and the reputation of the dread Council of Ten for cruelty will be white washed. The management think that tourists, who visit the prison by thousands, will be pleased to think that the Venetian prisoners of old were not so barbarously treated as has always been said. I venture, however, to predict that they will loose all interest, and the old cells will again be given over to the rats and spid.

FLORILINE—For he Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

THE "Standard" correspondent reports from Constantinople (Jan. 10):

Lord Lansdowne's reply to the equivocal Irade on the Aden Hinterland Question is generally considered in the nature of an ultimatum. A categorical demand is made in it for the unqualified acceptance of Sir Nicholas O'Conor's Note of last August, and it brushes aside the Turkish reservations with regard to the uncertain districts included in the line drawn in that Irade from Ratbaith to the desert on the North-Western frontier. From the fact that Lord Lansdowne declined to accept the Turkish proposals, which gave more than was asked for in the direction of the Red Sea, without allowing a discussion of the above-mentioned line, where the debatable territory may be said to exist, it is argued that British patience has reached its limit. At the moment when the French and Germans are engaged in a not too creditable effort to see which can profit most by Turkey's financial needs, it would not be inopportune to prove to the Sultan that another Power is able and ready to assert itself in defence of its most legitimate claims. The vigorous re-entry of England into the arena of Constantinople could scarcely fail to have a most sanitary influence on the whole sphere of Near Eastern politics including Macedonia.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

No little prominence has been given in despatches from Berlin to the views of Dr. Paasche, a National Liberal Reichstag deputy, who, on Jan. 4, publicly maintained that the relations between Great Britain and Germany were recently so strained as to threaten war. That outcome, Dr. Paasche declared, was only averted by the skilful diplomacy of Germany.

The "North German Gazette" published a semi-official denial, but, wrote the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" on Jan. 10:—

It is probable that this semi-official "dementi" was directed against Dr. Paasche's utterances, and not so much against the statements of certain English journals. The fact that these Press statements are in some cases many weeks old would seem to indicate that they were only the ostensible subject of refutation on the part of the German semi-official organ. But an attack upon the English Press and its alleged misdeeds evidently possessed the merit of consistency with German semi-official tradition, while it served at the same time as a roundabout denial of Dr. Paasche's lucubrations.

The "Times" correspondent added:—With regarded to the alleged mobilisation of the German Navy at the time of the attack by the Baltic Fleet on the Hull fishing-boats, the German semi-official telegraph agency this evening is authorised to state that there has never been any question of mobilising the German Navy, not even after the incident at the Dogger Bank. Be that as it may, this denial now possesses a merely historical interest. On the other hand, the "Hanover Corier" learns that not only have orders been given for a considerable extension of the naval shipbuilding yards at Wilhelmshaven, but that the dockyard hands have been working night and day ever since a week before Christmas in order to complete repairs with all possible speed. These double shifts, it is added, will remain in force until March, as, "in view of the present political situation," instructions have been issued that repairs are only to be executed to such an extent as will not prevent ships from being ready to put to sea at any time. All these assertions and rumours seem calculated to give a fictitious importance to matters of comparatively trivial moment and to divert attention from those problems of the future which are concerned with the proper adjustment of the balance of sea power in accordance with the real preponderance of imperial interests and of trade.

A "Reuter" telegram from Berlin (Jan. 11) states:—With reference to the alarm caused to the German Government by the recent redistribution of the British Navy and the inquiries and explanations which consequently passed between Berlin and London, some of the German newspapers hint that the German Government, having too late realised that its fears of a British attack were absolutely unfounded, is now looking for a scapegoat, and that it will seem to have found one in the person of Dr. Paasche.

The "Hamburger Correspondent," which stands in close relations with the Foreign Office, says that his resignation as Vice-President of the Reichstag can hardly be long delayed in view of the indiscretion displayed in his Kreuznach speech. This was the speech in which the Liberal leader hinted that Germany had just had a narrow escape of warlike complications with Great Britain.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung," which published the first notice of Dr. Paasche's speech, hints in a leading article that a Government intrigue lies at the bottom of the affair, but does not explain what the object of such an intrigue might be. The newspaper, while ridiculing the reports of naval mobilisation, thinks that such rumours cannot have been pure invention, as they were mentioned from so many sources at once. It does not think that the Foreign Office is connected with the affair in view of Count von Bulow's constant efforts to influence the relations of the two countries in the direction of peace, but it significantly asks whether those reports come from naval circles, adding:—"We have not heard the views of all the unemployed high officials, or of all the laurel-seeking admirals and generals." The "Frankfurter Zeitung" then mentions that the Berlin correspondent of the "Basler Zeitung" telegraphed yesterday that he had heard from a high and well-informed personage that the conviction had prevailed that the General Staff in Great Britain was preparing for war with Germany, and that the conflict would probably start in the spring.

With reference to the "Basler Zeitung's" report, it is a fact that the imminence of war was at the time the subject of discussion in official circles here, and it is stated on indisputable authority that the naval authorities stopped all Christmas leave on board the warships at Kiel in the belief that Great Britain intended to do the same. Orders permitting the men to go on leave only reached the Kiel officials late on Christmas eve, so that many men were unable to get home for the holiday.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" explains:—

At the end of November and the beginning of December, Count von Bulow was well known to be exceedingly anxious lest England should suddenly fall upon Germany, and his declarations in an English review and in the Reichstag disclaiming Anglophobia for himself, his country, and even posthumously for Bismarck, were interpreted as signs of his desire to calm what he believed or pretended to believe to be the dangerous excitement of British public opinion.

The origin of Count von Bulow's anxiety was to be found in certain changes of British naval dispositions and (necromancer frightened by shadows!) in an article of the "Army and Navy Gazette" which no one here had heard of until it was gravely mentioned in quarters to which Count von Bulow had transmitted his fears. In my despatch of Dec. 8 on Anglo-German relations published in the "Times" of Dec. 10, I wrote:—"In well-informed circles here the conviction has gradually come to prevail that for some reason or reasons unknown the state of Anglo-German relations is causing anxiety to the German Government"; and after saying that as far as was known in Vienna those relations were not appreciably worse than at any time since Count von Bulow measured tongues with Mr. Chamberlain, I added that, if the object of Count von Bulow's denunciations were "simply the improvement of Anglo-German relations, it is clear from the tone prevailing in authoritative quarters here that Count von Bulow would possess the sympathy of the Austro-Hungarian Government."

Count von Bulow has got over his fright since then, and is now able to pursue his laudable object with calm. If he thinks well he will be able to see that the only serious obstacle to the restoration of a tolerable working acquaintance between England and Germany is the not unfounded suspicion that German official policy is not at all times perfectly sincere. This suspicion handicaps him in more countries than one, and it is a principal cause of the resistance which his policy sometimes encounters on the part of other Governments than that of Great Britain.

Finally, the "Standard" declares:—We are in a position to state that our official relations with Germany are, and have been for some time past, as satisfactory as possible. There is no outstanding difficulty of any sort between the two countries. The only incident calculated to give colour to the war rumours in Berlin was the mobilisation of the German fleet at Kiel during the days which followed the Dogger Bank outrage. The action of the German Navy was doubtless due to the desire to be prepared for all emergencies in case of war between England and Russia. There is no reason to suppose that any hostile intent against England was entertained.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

The "Standard" correspondent telegraphed from New York on Jan. 9:—The readers of the New York "Sun" display so much interest in its proposals for Irish independence and an Anglo-American naval entente that is is continuing the discussion of these topics. They are not, it says, mutually destructive but mutually complementary. Ireland's wrongs are the chief bar to the naval scheme, which, if carried out would render it impossible to utilise the dependence of Ireland for the invasion of England. Were Ireland free, the "Sun" thinks, nothing would be easier than to pass through the Senate a treaty of alliance the bare suggestion of which would fall like a pall on England's Continental enemies.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bat and nursery, and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

## IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S CAMPAIGN.

IN view of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Preston, the local branch of the Free Trade League forwarded a letter and list of questions, signed by a number of leading cotton spinners and manufacturers, to the right hon. gentleman. The communication was as follows:—

27 Miller Arcade, Preston, Jan. 7.

Dear Sir,—We learned with satisfaction some time ago that you had consented to address a meeting in Preston on the subject of your proposals for the alteration of the existing fiscal system. Now that this meeting is near at hand, we venture to send you certain questions having reference to those aspects of your proposals which relate most closely to the cotton industry. As some millions of the people of this country are dependent for their livelihood on the prosperity and welfare of this trade, we, who are interested in it as employers and work-people, feel it necessary to try to obtain on their behalf and on our own, the fullest and most authentic information as to the probable effect of your scheme upon it. We should feel much indebted to you, therefore, if you would take the opportunity of answering these questions when speaking here on Jan. 11. As this matter is at the present time of supreme public importance, we propose to send a copy of this letter to the newspapers.

The questions were:—

1. Will you please state in what way the export of British manufactures to India, China, and other neutral markets will be benefited by your scheme?

2. Under your scheme, will the following articles be taxed as manufactures, or admitted free as raw materials:—Leather, oil, cement, steel, bleach, dye stuffs, window glass, sawn timber?

3. If we substitute for our present system of free imports one which imposes duties upon manufactured articles coming into this country, can we, in justice, deny India the right to impose duties on manufactured articles entering the country?

[A summary of Mr. Chamberlain's replies is given in the report of his speech in another column.]

Melbourne, Jan. 10.—Mr. Beale, of Sydney, has received a letter, dated Nov. 30, from Mr. Chamberlain declining the invitation extended to him to visit Australia. Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, remarks that the Opposition are impatient to take the place of the Unionists, and he personally would not regret it, if the swing of the pendulum should give them the opportunity of showing the real character of their alternative policy. He adds: "A short time in opposition would invigorate and unite our party. Then, on our return to power, look forward to a triumph."

NOTTS LIBERAL UNIONIST ASSOCIATION—IMPORTANT SECESSIONS.

A meeting was held at Nottingham on Saturday afternoon, of the Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Liberal Unionist Association, to consider the position of the association as affected by the recent reconstitution of the Liberal Unionist Council in London. Lord Belper presided over an influential gathering.

The chairman explained the circumstances in which they were assembled. Last July, they were invited to join the new Liberal Unionist Association in London, but as they could not agree upon the matter, owing to differences of opinion in respect of tariff reform, it was decided to defer it to a further meeting. With regard to his own position, whatever were the arguments which led him to come to the decision, at the time they were even stronger at the present moment. They had lost nothing by postponing the question for six months. It seemed to him that they had gained; and he did not think they should take a step at the present moment which would break up the association, for there was some hope that it might still be useful in the future. The Liberal Unionist Association had done most valuable work in the past to fight against Home Rule, and he should regret extremely if any hasty step taken owing to acute differences on the Fiscal Question should break it up.

Mr. T. I. Birkin moved the following resolution:—"That having regard to the fact that the Liberal Unionist Council comprises nearly all the leading members of the Liberal Unionist Party and many members of the Unionist Government and has the support of over 90 per cent. of the Liberal Unionist associations in the country, it is desirable that this association should ally itself to the Liberal Unionist Council." He said that while he sincerely endorsed a great deal of what Lord Belper had said with reference to the desirability of retaining the association as a compact body, still, very regretfully, he was obliged to take a somewhat different position. It seemed almost impossible that those who held different views on the Fiscal Question could act in unison. Unless they made such an alliance as he suggested, their association must stand alone and be powerless. As far as his personal interest was concerned, he was certainly opposed to the fiscal proposals of Mr. Chamberlain; but, at the same time, having weighed the matter most carefully, and read a great deal on the subject and having regard to the present and future history of the country, a fiscal change was absolutely essential and absolutely desirable.

Mr. Isaac Smith seconded.

Sir Charles Seely said he agreed with every word Lord Belper had said. Like Lord Belper, he had been connected with the association since it started, and it would be with the greatest regret that he would see it broken up. He quite recognised the strong views held by many members on the subject of tariff reform. He urged them, however, not to allow their opinions on that question to interfere with this organisation, and as an amendment he would move the previous question, which meant that matters should be allowed to remain as they were.

Mr. R. Simon seconded the amendment. There was a long discussion, during which the whole controversy of Free Trade versus Protection was reopened, the advocates of the former policy strongly protesting against the machinery of the Liberal Unionist Association being employed in furthering Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals.

Eventually the amendment was rejected, and the resolution carried by an overwhelming majority.

Lord Belper, responding to a vote of thanks for his services in the chair, said he ought to thank them all the more for the compliment as that was the last opportunity he should have of taking the chair at a meeting of the Liberal Unionist Association. As that was a general meeting he begged to tender his resignation as president of the association. Sir Charles Seely also wished him to say that he resigned his position as vice-president.

Mr. C. H. Seely, M.P., who was among those present at the meeting, also publicly intimated his intention of resigning his membership of the association.

## DUBASSOFF AND THE TORPEDO-BOATS.

### REPORTED ABANDONMENT OF THE STORY.

I HEAR on what I believe to be convincing authority, writes a Paris Correspondent, that Vice-Admiral Dubassoff has stated to other Commissioners that the Russian version of the North Sea incident is untenable, that he acknowledges that a "regrettable mistake" was made on the night of October 21, and that he asks the Commission not to enter into an inquiry render unnecessary by the admission that Russia mistook her own boats for those of the enemy. I understand to Vice-Admiral Dubassoff's chief anxiety is to avoid the publicity of the open examination of witnesses whose story would be disproved, causing new discredit to be cast on the Russian administration, and adding fuel to the present discontent in the Tsar's dominions. On the other hand, an anodyne resolution to be passed by the Commission without public sittings could be doctored for home consumption. England's insistence on a public inquiry has forced Russia's hand. It would appear that the slow progress of the opening stages of the Commission has been due to the desire of the majority to save Russia's face. I hear that the real reason of Kaznakoff's recall was his disinclination, manifested in St. Petersburg and reaffirmed in Paris, to lend himself to the story of the torpedo attack. Vice-Admiral Dubassoff was charged to prepare the ground for such an admission. I understand that Captain Klado is much incensed at the turn of events rendering his consistent story ridiculous.

The "Petit Parisien" says it has been unable to obtain a confirmation of the report that Russia will give up her contention that torpedo-boats were present among the fishing smacks when they were fired upon by the Russians.

MR. W. Greener, in his book "A Secret Agent in Port Arthur" (Constable), makes this statment concerning some of General Stossel's ways:—"Once he struck an unsuspecting civilian across the face with his riding-whip, because the man had failed to recognise and salute him as he was riding through the town. Nor can it be said that General Stossel was loved by his officers or their men. All dreaded him. Soldiers, seeing him approach, would turn up side streets, hide away behind go-downs, get anywhere out of his way. He careered through the town like a whirlwind, shouting, commanding, blustering. The sentries shook as he neared them. . . ." It was said by many Russians, Mr. Greener adds, that if war should come General Stossel would be shot from behind by some of his soldiers—so widely and so thoroughly was he hated.

## PORT ARTHUR IN CHINESE HISTORY.

THE passing of Port Arthur into Japanese hands possibly as a permanent possession, lends interest to the somewhat rare appearances which the place makes in the records of Chinese history, writes Mr. E. H. Parker in the "Manchester Guardian." Port Arthur is known to the Chinese as "Lu-shun K'ou," or, freely translated, "Travellers' Haven." During the great Kublai Khan's invasion of Japan, in the 13th century, it was most probably utilised as one of the naval bases in Kinchau which the King of Korea, to whom Liao-tung then belonged, was directed to place at the service of the Mongol fleets; but if it was so utilised, the specific name does not appear in standard history. When the Manchu Tartars were at war with China in 1625 it was reported to the Manchu chieftain Nurhachi that 10,000 Chinese had been sent over sea to Port Arthur, where a city wall was being thrown up for defence. On this Nurhachi at once despatched 6,000 troops, under the Duke Mangartai, to the spot. The latter massacred the whole Chinese garrison, burnt the new city, and returned to Mukden. Shortly after that Nurhachi died, at the age of 68.

THE TOWN REBUILT AND RECAPTURED.

During the reign of Nurhachi's son, who had not yet secured a footing in China proper, search was made at Port Arthur and at two islands in the vicinity for stragglers of the Chinese armies. Several of them were captured and carried off in 1629. In 1633 the town of Feng-chou (Culfu) was captured by one of the contending parties, who blew up part of the wall; some of the refugees crossed the sea with a view to attacking the city of Port Arthur (which must therefore have been rebuilt), and in the autumn of the same year the Manchu Duke Yototekelei reported the complete conquest of the place and the securing of many prisoners. It was now decided to establish a string of guard-posts all the way between Kinchau and Port Arthur, in order to watch the coasts and guard against naval raids.

A HOME FOR PIRATES.

Nothing further is said of Port Arthur until 1713, when it is incidentally mentioned that pirates were in the habit of frequenting the place in order to purchase supplies of gunpowder, obtained from Mukden. In 1733 the Manchu General Korbi, acting as military governor for Mukden (or Southern Manchuria), represented that it was nearly 1,000 li (300 miles) by water from Port Arthur to Feng-huang city, and that the one existing naval section was quite insufficient. He successfully recommended the establishment of three more stations, each consisting of 300 men, under a sufficient staff of officers. Their duties were to keep in touch, with each other and to have an eye on the safety of the coasts.

Port Arthur makes no history after this until, during our second war with China, Captain Arthur, of the British navy, made use of it as an anchorage for one or more of his ships. After the Franco-Chinese imbroglio of 1884, the Chinese began to see the importance of having a proper navy; in their usual "childlike and bland" way, they entrusted the important work of fortifying Port Arthur and creating an arsenal and a great naval base there to their former enemies the French, who, it must be owned, performed their work in a very thorough and creditable way. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-5 when Port Arthur was taken by storm, something like a second massacre was perpetrated in revenge for the inhuman treatment of certain Japanese who had fallen into the hands of the enraged Chinese soldiery.

## THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

IT will be learnt with general satisfaction, says the "N. C. D. News" of 6th inst, that an authentic telegram was received here yesterday from the American-China Development Company in New York, stating that the Control of the stock of the Canton-Hankow Railway is again in American hands, the Belgian interests having been bought out. All English and American residents at any rate in China will be glad to hear this, the sale to the Belgians having been a blow to our interests in China, and having had a marked effect particularly on American prestige. The recovery of the control was very markedly assisted by the embargo put on the bonds by the Chinese, who regarded the transfer of the concession to Belgian hands as a breach of faith, and by the sympathetic action of the Department of State in Washington. Arrangements have been made to procure all the capital necessary to complete the line and to keep the control permanently in American hands, whatever may happen. Thus we have a very satisfactory solution of the difficulties which have lately impeded the operations of the American China Development Company, and we may expect to see the construction of the important trunk line from Canton to Hankow proceeded with rapidly and energetically. We trust too, that it will not be many months before work is begun on the English or Anglo-Chinese railway between Kowloon and Canton.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has generally risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk in many places. The barometer is inconsiderable to large excess of normal all over the country lying to the north of Latitude 19°.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to fresh at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Calicut, and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both the day and night temperatures are from 5° to 19° cooler than usual in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cuddapah and the lowest 29° at Jacobabad and Jaipur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—Karachi reports light showers.

Weather.—The winds along the West Coast will further decrease in force and weather will remain fine and settled in all districts except in Sind and the Persian area, where it is slightly unsettled.

N. LESLIE,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st January 1905.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches | 29·970 |
| Temperature of the air ... degrees | 66·1 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer ... | 51·3 |
| Dew Point ... | 42·3 |
| Relative humidity of Air ... | 0·445 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ... | 0·4 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees | 75·7 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ... | 56·1 |
| General-Directions of Wind.* ... | N, NNW, NW, NNW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* miles ... | 400 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,

Director Government Observatory.

## HIGH COURT.—FEB. 2.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Summary Suit to be heard Chambers.

863,04—Mirza and M—Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum vs Abdul Rehiman Noor Mahomed and others

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

505,02—Smetham B and N—Ratanbai widow and others vs Narrotam Morarjee Gocuidas and others—Craigie L and O and—Part heard B Raghavaya

568,02—Kanga and Co—Maganlal Vajbhucandas vs Sittaram Nathmall—Tyabjees and Co—Commercial Cause

113,04—M B Chothia—Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody and another—Payne and Co

294,04—Dikshit D and S—Parbhakar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama

125,04—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawandas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Testamentary Suits.

15,01—Sorabjee and J Bai Membaibai widow vs Canjee Waljee—Madhowjee and B.

19,04—Malvi B and M Jamnadas Bhagwandas vs Datram Palkisson—K J Billimoria.

20,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Hurabai widow—Bicknell M and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

For Consent Decree.

270-98—Sorabjee and J and S—Cursetjee M Bagat and others vs Bhicaji widow and others—Jehangir and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

781,04—Bicknell M and R— Framji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Edulji Davar—Payne and Co—Part heard

117,04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha alias Mooghibai Madhowji and K—Part heard

365—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mill Company Limited—Matubhay J and M and Dikshit D and S—Part heard

762-04—Muljee and D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhugwandas—Mal I B and M

765-04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarjee vs Ranchordas Dharsey—Little and Co

771,04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Thakurdas and Co

488,04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Morarji vs Mongibai widow—Little and Co

247-01—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhandas Gajjar—Payne and Co.

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.



We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Kowald, of Mannum, So. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayers."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Stephens'




Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

OFFICES IN THE EAST.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

Price, List of Scientific Instruments free on application.

THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS THE ORIGINAL

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anæmia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of Imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. box contains three times the pills. Maker, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

## WRITERS AND READERS.

In a week or so Mr. Dent will issue two volumes of his complete edition of Tolstoy. Their contents were all written during the years 1852 to 1857, and include stories and studies. The edition is to be in twenty-four volumes each of which will contain three illustrations. The plan is that they are all to be ready by the end of this year.

A life of Cervantes is appropriate just now, and it is being published by Mr. John Lane. It will give all the portraits of the famous Spaniard, and reproduce the titlepages of the first and other editions of Don Quixote. Mr. A. F. Calvert, who has already written one or two books on Spain, is the author of this volume.

It may be remembered that Mr. E. J. Sullivan made an interesting series of drawings for an edition of Carlyle's Sartor Resartus. He has been asked to do a like service for Mr. H. G. Well's new book. A modern Utopia. In "Anticipations" and in Mankind in the Making, Mr. Wells sketched out his Utopia. In his new book he describes it in being a circumstance which invites imaginative drawings —Chapman.

Mr. Edward Arnold is publishing a new collection of essays by Mr. Philip Gibbs, the author of "Knowledge is Power." It is entitled Facts and Ideas, and consists of short studies of life and literature. The essays are a continuation of the previous book, and they have appeared in a group of provincial papers. So printed, they have brought their author nearly 4,000 letters from readers—a sure test of their interest.

Mr. David Fraser, who was one of the "Times" special correspondents in the Far East, has written a book wherein he relates how he installed the wireless telegraph station at Weihaiwei and shared in the exciting events of which the dispatch boat Haimun was the centre. All this should make an uncommonly interesting narrative, and moreover Mr. Frazer was at the passing of the Yalu by Kuroki and saw other fighting between the Japanese and Russians—Methuen.

Mr. G. W. E. Russell has found some fresh material to include in his English Men of Letters volume on Sydney Smith. He has written the book with a certain personal interest, for his father knew dear old Sydney very well. He taught his family to regard Sydney Smith's writings as models of forcible and pointed English. The book will follow that by Mr. Stephen Gwynn on Tom Moore, which is to be ready at once—Macmillan.

We noticed the other day a volume of American memories by Mrs' Roger Pryor who was a belle of Washington society half a century ago. Another book in the same vein is about to be published by Mr. Heinemann. It consists of the memoirs of Mrs. Clay, who was a noted beauty even among the beautiful Southerns women. She has stories of Lincoln, Buchanan, Jefferson Davis, Sherman, and other America celebrities of war and peace.

"Blackwood" has the trick of discovering writers who can put the taste of war into print. It discovered, Linesman," who wrote so humanly and so brilliantly of the South African campaign. During the past few months it has been printing striking pictures of the war in the Far East. These, with additional sketches, are shortly to be published in book form. The author remains "O" and nothing more which always leaves room for speculation on the part of his readers.

Major Martin Hume has a book appearing at once with Mr. Eveleigh Nash. It deals with Spanish influences on English literature, a subject which may fitly be discussed as we celebrate the tercentenary of Don Quixote. Nobody knows more of Spain and her literature than Major Hume. With his sympathy for both he remains very much an Englishman, and so the English reader never has any difficulty in following his treatment of a Spanish question.

A book which Messrs. Chatto are about to publish is concerned with the Pacific. It is written by Mr Warren Stoddard, and American who is already known here for a series of idylls on the South Seas. The present book is in the same vein, with a little verse to keep the prose company. This is from a poem about Ocahelte :—

Beautiful syren, thou whose palm-plumed crest
Gems the horizon like an emerald spray
Plucked from perennial paradise away,
And lost for ever, yet for ever blest.

Students of Elizabethan times will be interested in a new volume which is being added to the Temple Classics. This is Thomas Dekker's Gul Hornbooke, The Belman of London, and Lanthorn and Candlelight. It is as vivid a picture of the life of the pleasures of the time as Elizabethan literature provides. Mr. Oliphant Smeaton, who edits Dekker's play, Old Fortunatus, is also editing this volume Charles Lamb said of Dekker's verse that its author had poetry enough for anything.

Charles Reade was always ready to fight the critics and defend his writing. The new edition of his story, The Wandering Heir, which Messrs. Chatto are bringing out, will recall the fact. He added to the volume a sort of appendix dealing with its first publication and reception. It was registered as a drama in 1872 to hinder the dramatic pirates from stealing the subject in the theatres. Nothing could prevent the piracy of the book in America, for then there was no copyright arrangement between the two countries.

Mr. Richard Bagot has just completed a new novel the scene of which is laid in the Sabine Mountains near Rome. It has, it would seem, been said that Mr. Bagot became a Catholic a few years ago, so that he might sufficiently acquaint himself with subject regarding the church of Rome, so as to attack the Vatican in print. The fact is that he has been a Roman Catholic for a quarter of a century, and for long he lived in Rome in touch with the clerical party there. None of his writings have been placed in the "Index," and he is still officially at least, a member of the Roman Church.

Miss Dora Greenwell McChesney his finished a romance of the Restoration—a period she knows well—and Mr. Dent is to publish it under the title, "Yesterday's To-morrow."—Mr. Temple Thurston's novel "The apple of Eden," will be published at the end of next week by messrs' Chapman, who are also about to issue "Eve—And the law," a story by Alice and Claude Askew.—"Diane" is a novel by a new writer, Miss Katherine Brown, which Mr. Heinemann is to issue. The time of the story is 1855, and the plot is concerned with the love affairs of a young French girl. The novel by Mr. Godric Campell which Messrs. Chatto are publishing, is concerned with the great Napoleonic campaigns.

General Sir William Butler's reminiscences may be looked for in the autumn. Mr. Henry Savage Landor's colour-book on Tibet and Nepal will be published within the next few days by Messrs. Black. It relates to a second journey made by the author in the regions which he describes.—Two sermons by Bishop Gore, on "The Permanent Creed and the Christian Idea of Sin, are appearing as a small volume with Mr. Murray.—Count Alfred Apponyi, the leader of the Hungarian party in the Austro-Hungarian Parliament, is to contribute an article to the new number of the Monthly Review. It will of course, deal with the relationship of Hungary and Austria.—Next Friday Mr. Heinemann is to publish Mr. Edmund Gosse's book French Profiles. It contains essays on most of the distinguished men of letters of contemporary France.

For the benefit of those who take an interest in such things, I have been in the habit of mentioning at the beginning of the year the chief literary anniversaries that fall within it. The chief centenary celebration of the year, no doubt, will be that of the death of Nelson (Oct. 21); that of course, is not literary except indirectly. There is then, to begin with, the tercentenary of Don Quixote," of which the first part was published some time in January, 1605; and this, as I have already mentioned, is to be celebrated by a dinner in London on the 19th. There is another interesting anniversary of a famous book; this year is the 150th anniversary of Johnson's Dictionary, which was published on April 15, 1755, in two volumes folio, price £4 10s. bound.

The anniversaries included those of Sir Thomas Browne, of Norwich, born October 19, 1605; Sir William Dugdale, born September 12, 1605; Schiller died May 9, 1805; De Tocqueville, born July 29, 1805; Hans Andersen, born April 2, 1805; Harrison Ainsworth, born February 4, 1805; James Martineau, born April 21 1805; Frederick Denison Maurice, born August 29, 1805; Paley, died May 25, 1805; and Lord Stanhope, the historian, born January 31, 1805. Other anniversaries are those of Miss Mitford, who died January 10 1855, fifty years next Tuesday; Montesquieu, died February 10, 1755; St Simon, who died March 2, 1775; Joseph Hume, who died February 20, 1855; Charlotte Bronte, who died March 31, 1855; and Samuel Rogers, who died December 18, 1855. Mrs Siddons was born July 5, 1755, and the next day, on July 6, 1755, was born Flaxman the sculptor both names at least connected with literature. There is no particular magic in multiples of fifty years, but there is a convention in these matters. Such periodical reminders at least serve for paragraphs for reviews and new editions, and sometimes for convivial dinners; they suggest, profitably perhaps, that there are objects of ambition besides money and motor-cars.




# GOUT

**Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.**
**Gouty Eczema.**
**Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.**

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

**PROOF.**

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

**PROOF.**

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con- "sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

# LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
# LIPTON'S TEAS.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
# Horlick's Malted Milk
Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form.
Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## NOW READY.

THE
# INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR FEBRUARY, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
# INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

# Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

# PEEK, FREAN & Co's Milk BISCUITS.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
When frequently used.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

# ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'
A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

'It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'—*European Mail.*

CAUTION.—*See Capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

*Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.*

# OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, Liao-Yang, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World
Y. MATSUO, Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON,
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor | Saigon |
| Madras | Bangkok | Shanghai |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Tientsin |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Hankow |
| Penang | Manila | Yokohama |
| Thalping | Cebu (Philippines) | Kobe |
| Medan, Deli (Sumatra) | | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
The ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
188 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
215,000 copies issued.




Animals
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E. F. A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS; such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. May be obtained price 1/- post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 sizes
ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

THE ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK.
RUBBING EASES PAIN.
Massage
A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman R. E. P. Book to be kept upon the table for ready reference in Massage treatment. Affections arising from taking Cold; Rheumatism; Sprains; Common Ailments; First Aid in Accidents, and Hygiene of the Athlete, &c. (256 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated). May be obtained upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of cartons containing
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc. 8½d., 1/1½, 2/6, 4/-.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, Eng.

SAML. BOOTH & Co.,
CHEAPSIDE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF
GAS & WATER FITTINGS.
CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.



# WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

**WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD**

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

**Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.**

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

**N.B.** Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

**WILKINSON'S** (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE **SARSAPARILLA** VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it **THE BEST.**

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.**

Be sure you get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus **WILKINSON'S** *Thomas Wilkinson*

*are upon every GENUINE bottle.*

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

**Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.**

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.




**HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS**

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than

**HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON,** cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

*HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind.* *Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.*

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

**HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, *Liverpool & London.***

**DRESSELHUYS CIGARS**

*This is enough!* *The Lily needs no painting.*

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & CO., 1-1, Council House St., CALCUTTA.

**S. & H. HARRIS'**

**HARNESS PREPARATIONS.**




For Boots and Shoes, Harness and all Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the leather. Requires no brushing. ASK FOR IT.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

FOR **COUGHS & COLDS** USE

**"LINSEED COMPOUND"**

TRADE MARK OF KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED ANISEED ETC OF 36 YEARS PROVEN EFFICACY

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire. Strongly recommended by Medical Men.




**MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.**

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

**GOLD & CO.'S**




**BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.**

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

**Milkmaid BRAND Milk**




As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

# HALL MARKED ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being any where near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGSISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

## ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES



Crystal Face, Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which bring them within the reach of all who appreciate

## GOOD WATCHES.



Hunting Case, Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

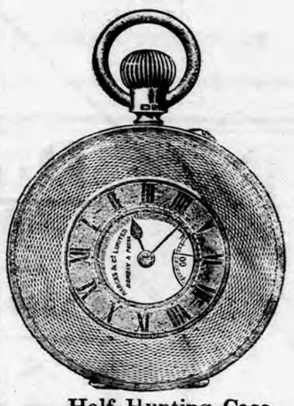
OUR

## ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

## QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.



Half Hunting Case, Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

**ENGLISH LEVER**

Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring,

**THE ACME OF PERFECTION.**




Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

**BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.**

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

*From an Eminent Surgeon:*—"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

Benger's Food is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

EST. 1760 **JOHN GOSNELL & Co., Ltd.** EST. 1760

SOLD EVERYWHERE




SOLD EVERYWHERE

GOSNELL'S LATEST!!!

LONDON (By Appointment to H.M. the Queen.) & PARIS.

# ROSE'S LIME JUICE

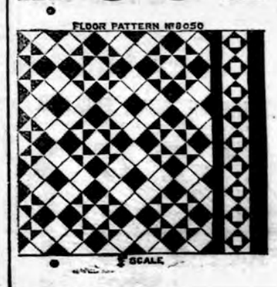
PREPARED FROM THE

**CHOICEST WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.**

(NON-ALCOHOLIC).

DO NOT ACCEPT SUBSTITUTES—worthless imitations made from cheap Lemon Juice or Chemicals—but insist upon having **ROSE'S** in the well-known embossed Bottles.

# BOOTE'S TILES




Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.

*Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to*

**T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,**

THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE** For Inside and Outside Decorations

GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.

CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: *Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.*

MANCHESTER OFFICE: *49, Deansgate.*

**MIDDLEMORE & LAMPLUGH, LTD.**

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, WALSALL, COVENTRY.

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT, &c., &c.



MAKERS OF

**HARNESS, SADDLERY,**

Bridles, Head Collars, Bandoliers, Travelling Bags, &c.

**MILITARY EQUIPMENT A SPECIALITY.**

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritious Properties.

# EPPS'S COCOA

The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."

# EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable Food for Children. Giving them Strength and Vigour They like it, and thrive on it.


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

# The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

**TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES**

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word 'alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, 'the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

## THE MORAL.

Seed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Feverr, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia; or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, I REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—I tis a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co. Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

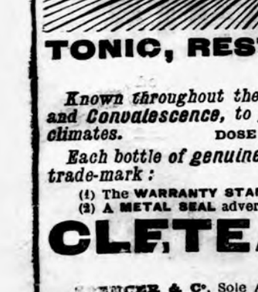
DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

---

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOTO DEALERS,
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

---



**CAMERAS FOR PLATES OR FILMS.**

**The "ENSIGN" Cameras.**

Take Daylight Loading Roll Films or Glass Plates. Size of Picture, 4½×3½.
Prices .. £3 12s. 6d. to £11 11s. 0d.

**The "SANDERSON" Cameras.**

Combined Hand and Stand Camera. Perfect for every class of work.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| REGULAR MODEL | PRICES FROM | £6 17 6 |
| TOURIST MODEL | ,, | £6 10 0 |
| DE LUXE MODEL | ,, | £10 10 0 |
| ROLL FILM MODEL | ,, | £6 17 6 |

The "ENSIGN."

*Of all Photo Dealers or full particulars on application to*

GEO. HOUGHTON & SON, 88 & 89, High Holborn, London, W.C.

---

CALLARD & BOWSER'S
**BUTTER-SCOTCH**
(THE CELEBRATED SWEET FOR CHILDREN.)
"Really wholesome Confectionery"

Other Specialities.
NOUGAT.
RAHAT LAKUHM.
RUSSIAN TOFFEE.
ALMOND ROCK.

MANUFACTORY: LONDON, ENGLAND.

*Sold by*
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
,, ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
,, PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

---

**FOR INDIAN WEAR.**

Egerton Burnetts Royal B Serges

*Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.*

TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.
TAILORING, to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 26/-; Skirts from 10/-;
Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-;
Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.
*Patterns, with Self-Measurement Forms and Price Lists, Post Free. Any length Sold. Special Rates for Exportation.*

*Address:* EGERTON BURNETT LTD., INDIAN WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON, SOM., ENGLAND.

---

# SAINT-RAPHAËL

**TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE**
Very palatable.

*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

*Each bottle of genuine* VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
PREPARED BY CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

---



DON'T NEGLECT TO VISIT
**Parry Smith & Co.'s**
SPECIAL SHOW OF
**BOOTS & SHOES.**



AT ENGLISH PRICES.

IN TAN, Rs. 7-4.



IN BLACK, Rs. 4-14.



IN TAN, Rs. 8-14.



IN BLACK, Rs. 8-14.



IN TAN, Rs. 13.



IN PATENT Rs. 6-12.

NOTED VALUE.

**Spending Money!**

It is an easy matter to spend money, but

**Hard to Earn it!**

The next BEST THING after earning it is

**Taking care of it!**

In buying the necessities of life, such as Boots, you can save a big portion of your purse's contents if you take advantage of

PARRY SMITH & Co.'s
Special Show of **Boots & Shoes**

**Smart Dress Shoes**
**Tan Boots**
**Black Boots**
**All sorts of Boots**
**At most Reasonable Prices.**

Where **Exceptional Value** is offered!
**No Soiled Stock!**
**Everything Smart and New,** at
**MANUFACTURER'S PRICES!**

DON'T DELAY, but COME AT ONCE!

**PARRY SMITH & Co.,** THE BOOT STORE, **BOMBAY.**

---

*Pears' Soap*
*beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.*

---

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING. LTD.

**CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.**

&

---

**BEWARE OF CHEAP COVERS**

**DUNLOP TYRES**

(STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA.)

ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY

BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION

REMEMBER! WE STAND ON OUR GUARANTEE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LD.,
49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

---

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.



Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

RIGAUD et Cie
PERFUMERS
PARIS

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Office at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. J. KEY ER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 68, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. PARIS, Messrs. A. IGN & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rey l,—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.